The New-York Times.

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THE GRAND DUKE.

Departure from New-York for the National Capital.

A Special Train at His Service Throughout the Visit.

Enthusiastic Reception by the People of Baltimore.

Safe Arrival of the Visitors in Washington.

They Drive Direct to the Arlington Hotel.

Preparations for the Presentation at the White House.

DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Special Train—Scenes at the Jersey City Depot—Off for the National Capital.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS left this City for Washington yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. A little before 10 A. M., several carriages drew up opposite the Clarendon Hotel, and, of course, brought a concourse of expectant persons with them. Every window in the neighborhood was occupied and quite an exciting scene was enacted in the square. Shortly after 10, amid loud cheers and a swaying multitude kept in order by the Police on duty, the young visitor descended the hotel steps and entered his carriage.

His suite followed, and in a twinkling the coaches rattled off toward Desbrosses-street Ferry. The ferry-boat *New-Brunswick*, which had been tendered for the occasion by the Company, was soon reached.

Across the water, at the depot, the special train awaiting the Duke was closely inspected by a large gathering of both sexes. This train had been placed at the disposal of the Grand Duke by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, to be run at his convenience, and at such rate of speed as he pleased.

There were three cars. The first, the "Commissariat," has all the modern improvements of a hotel, comprising store-rooms and pantries. The "Ruby," of a rich color, diversified with gold scroll-work, is fitted up with a kitchen, with a metalic-covered floor, silver dish-racks and a cooking range, ice-boxes and a sort of wine cellar. The dining-room also in this car is richly carpeted, and the tables will accommodate twenty-eight persons. The "Kearsarge," the last car, was to be used for sitting, sleeping and reading-room. It also is richly furnished. When the people had inspected these to their hearts content, 11 o'clock having arrived, the Police were ordered to clear the platform and make a gangway for the Prince, who was momentarily expected. Order was preserved with a great deal of effort. About 11¼ o'clock a number of gentlemen in traveling costume came quietly from the dock, passed through the doors, hurried along the platform, and before a man could say "Jack Robinson," stepped into the Kearsarge. It was the Grand Duke ALEXIS and party. Then followed a perfect rush for the windows of the car. People scrambled up the sides, pulled each other back by the coat collars, and strove hard to catch a glimpse of the young ALEXIS. One individual in mixed tweed, with an adroit dive, passed under the arm of an attaché, and got into the car. There he stood for a few moments coolly surveying the Prince, spat in one of the fine spittoons and jumped off the platform satisfied, before anybody could stop him. Then the crowd clamored so that it was deemed advisable by the Prince to show himself. He stepped out upon the rear platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. He bowed gracefully on both sides, and was called upon to make a speech. This he did not do, and after remaining outside a few minutes longer, retired. The old scrambling was renewed and continued until 11½, when the train moved. Then the Prince, with Minister CATACAZY and the members of his staff, dressed like himself in Fall suits, reappeared upon the platform and remained there amid the "good speeds" and cheers of the people until the train turned the bend and was fairly on its way to Washington, whence the illustrious party is expected to return today.

THE JOURNEY.

Stay at Philadelphia.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The train reached Philadelphia about 3 o'clock, and stopped just north of the Market-street tunnel, without coming to the depot. After a delay of a few minutes it passed on southward for Baltimore and Washington, where it is due about 8 o'clock. No demonstration of any kind was made. The fact that the distinguished visitor was on board the train was known only to a few of the employes of the road, who gathered about the platform and looked curiously into the window of the car containing the Grand Duke and his staff. Their curiosity was not rewarded by any special view of the royal party, and it was only by conjecture that they were able to distinguish the Duke from the members of his suite.

Passing Through Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The special train from New-York, conveying the Grand Duke ALEXIS and party, passed through the city this evening, leaving Camden Station for Washington a few minutes after 6 o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled at the Philadelphia Depot, and on the arrival of the train they broke forth in hearty cheers, in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared on the platform of the car, and lifted his cap several times. At Camden-street Depot, still larger numbers were gathered. The Grand Duke appeared on the platform of the car, and was received by the throng with three hearty cheers and a tiger, which was gracefully recognized by the Russian Prince. Mr. CATACAZY says ALEXIS took great interest in everything along the line of road, asking numerous questions, and frequently expressing wonder and admiration regarding the people and country.

Reception at Washington—Arrangements for His Presentation to the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The special train which bore the Grand Duke ALEXIS from New-York this morning, and which was placed at his disposal at the request of Secretary FISH, by A. L. DENNIS, Esq., of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, arrived here at 7½ o'clock this evening, having made the trip from New-York in eight hours. It was drawn into the depot here by a Baltimore and Ohio Road engine, which made the run from Baltimore in seventy minutes. Four or five hundred people were assembled at the depot in the hope of seeing His Royal Highness as he left the cars, but so quietly did the Prince and suite leave the train, and in so informal a manner, that he was nicely seated in his carriage before the people assembled were aware that he had left his seat in the car. He was escorted to the carriage by Minister CATACAZY, and both wore plain citizens' dress. One representative of the Press was sure he had seen the Prince, and recognized him by his being in the company of Mr. CATACAZY; another missed him at first, but was repaid for a hasty scramble through the crowd by seeing him enter his carriage, while still another took him to be a fat man, with a big carpet-bag, followed closely by policemen. The whole party were driven up the avenue, past the Treasury building to the Arlington, where all the suite of the Prince are to stay; but the carriage containing the Minister and Prince continued on without stopping till the house of the former on I-street, near Fourteenth, was reached, where ample arrangement for the reception of the Grand Duke had been made. About Mr. CATACAZY's residence had been assembled for a long time, in anticipation of the arrival, a curious but not very nice or large crowd, some of whom were striving to peep within the parlors by pushing aside the curtains of a window which was partially open. This feat was accomplished by one tall man, and by two boys, who took turns in standing on each other's shoulders. As the Prince drove up he was well revealed to the watchers by the glare of an election bonfire, kindled by some negro boys because it was election night, and which thus served a double purpose. The Prince had no sooner been welcomed at the residence, than Mr. CATACAZY returned to the Arlington, and insisted on taking the suite to dine with the Prince, although a dinner had been ordered and prepared for them at the hotel. Soon after the arrival of his Imperial Highness at the residence of Minister CATACAZY, the latter proceeded from the Arlington for the purpose of arranging with Secretary FISH the details of the official visit to-morrow. After an interchange of courtesies and inquiries on the part of the Secretary as to the condition of His Highness after his journey, Mr. CATACAZY was informed that the selection of the hour would be left to the convenience of the Grand Duke, whereupon Mr. CATACAZY named 1 o'clock, which was then agreed upon as the hour at which the Grand Duke, attended by Mr. CATACAZY and his staff, will proceed to the Executive Mansion for the purpose of paying his formal respects to the President. Mr. CATACAZY then delicately alluded to the condition of his relations, which would preclude him from the ceremony of personally introducing His Imperial Highness to the President, whereupon he was highly gratified to be informed that, while the previous understanding would be fully enforced, there was nothing in it which would prevent him from exercising his official privilege in personally introducing the Grand Duke to the President. The reception will take place in the blue-room, and there will be present only the President, Secretary FISH, His Imperial Highness, his staff, and the Minister. There will be no formal speeches, and the interview will be social in its character. Mrs. GRANT will possibly be presented after the introduction. The Duke will leave on his return to New-York on Friday morning, possibly, taking Annapolis on his way, for a brief visit of an hour or two at the Naval Academy. The special train on which he came will remain at his disposal until he reaches New-York. There is every desire on the part of both official and unofficial people here to pay the Imperial visitor every mark of respect, and to testify the high regard in which is held the traditional friendship of the nation he represents.

Arrival at Washington—Enthusiastic Welcome—Preparations Being Made for His Reception.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The railroad depot was thronged this evening by a large crowd of men and women, attracted thither by curiosity to see the Grand Duke ALEXIS. There was loud cheering from the multitude when, at 7½ o'clock, the special train arrived. The impatient crowd pressed toward it to obtain a view of the royal visitor. There being nothing outwardly to distinguish the Grand Duke and suite, they left the cars without its being generally known who they were; and it was not until they had reached the front part of the building that they were recognized, and then by only a few of the crowd. Minister CATACAZY's carriage was in waiting, and in this the Duke, CATACAZY, Admiral POSSIET and the Principal Secretary took seats. The Duke lifted his cap to those who gathered near the carriage, when there was cheering by the few who noticed the Grand Duke's courtesy. The other gentlemen of the party were driven to the Arlington House, over which is flying the Russian national flag. All of the suite are quartered there, namely, Vice-Admiral Possiet, W. F. Machin, Councelor of State, Count Olsoufieff, Count Shouwaloff, Dr. Cudrin, Lieut. Louder, Gen. Gorloff, Secretary Sheorkoff, together with a number of attachés and servants. The suite occupy the whole north wing of the Arlington, known as the Johnson House, comprising eighteen chambers, and two large and elegant parlors on the second floor, and the large dining-room on the first floor. They are consequently entirely private, and will have meals served to their order. The Grand Duke is the only one of the party who is entertained by the Russian Minister, who has fitted up the room for his use; one peculiarity being that over his bed is suspended a receptacle for holy water. Soon after the Duke was driven to Minister CATACAZY's residence, the latter called on Secretary FISH, at the Arlington, to officially inform him of the arrival of the Grand Duke and to make preliminary arrangements for his presentation to the President to-morrow, which will probably take place at noon. About 8½ o'clock a number of foreign Ministers called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

The Grand Duke Invited to Poughkeepsie.

Mr. H. G. EASTMAN, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, has sent an invitation to the Grand Duke through the New-York Reception Committee, to visit Poughkeepsie on the occasion of his going to West Point. The Mayor proposes a reception by the pupils of the public and private schools, and a parade through the main streets to the Opera-house.

BELGIUM.

Opposition to a Government Appointment—A Riot Feared.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—There was an animated debate today in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives upon the subject of the appointment as Governor of the Province of Limburg of M. DECKER, the former manager of the Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the Opposition and warmly defended by the Government. The unpopularity of the appointee is such that crowds of the populace marched this evening to the King's palace and loudly demanded the dismissal of the Ministry. In view of these demonstrations, preparations have been made by the military for the suppression of any disorder which may occur.

Chicago Insurance Troubles.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A meeting of the policy-holders of the insurance companies was held this evening. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting made a report, which recommends the appointing of attorneys at all the places where the suspended companies are located, to prosecute all claims of the policy-holders. It is believed that this course will save the policy-holders at least $1,000,000.

THE GAS EXTORTION.

More About the Unmitigated Swindle.

The Subject Further Investigated—Multitudinous Complaints from all Quarters—What the Hotel Proprietors Say—Householders Indignant.

"It never rains but it pours." So with the subject of gas extortion and other like abuses foreshadowed in yesterday's TIMES. All the City has been agog on the subject since the first intimation that something was to be done about it. Complaints, personally and by letter, have poured in from every quarter of the island. Bad gas, smoky atmosphere, outrageous charges have been the main complaints of the victims. A reporter of the TIMES went to the works of the Metropolitan Company yesterday and found the greatest activity prevalent. Men were busily at work heaving coal—the better quality—while the poorer quality was left untouched. Not a word could be extracted from them. They had been, to all appearance, "forewarned and forearmed." Throughout the district the private residents were eager to show the TIMES reporters "from cellar to garret," and convince them, in broad daylight, that the quality of the gas was miserably below the mark of perfection. A chemist was employed to make examinations, and as rapidly as was necessary these revealed the fact that the fault was in the gas itself. Elegant private residences, hospitals, public buildings of all kinds, were found to be victims to the great oppression.

Those who dwell in Madison and Fifth avenues, Twenty-first to Thirty-fourth streets, especially including the private homes of well-known citizens, are foremost in the ranks of the complainants.

Reporters were sent to the leading hotels. At the St. Nicholas the answer was: "Well, we have good gas, and plenty of it."

REPORTER—How about the bills?

CLERK—Well, we make our own gas. We got sick of the Manhattan Company long ago. We make our own gas now. Look at it. We have a clear and steady light. We never fail of a supply. Formerly our lights would go out every now and then.

At the Metropolitan Hotel the night clerk courteously welcomed the reporter. "Well, are you the gaseous man of the TIMES? Well, look all over the house (which was done). Now you see for yourself—flickering, poor light—plenty of gas and smoke. Now our gas bills are about $500 per week. Since the quality of the gas has become poor the bills have increased from $50 to $100 per week. What can we do? We have begged, and argued. All is ended in paying the bills or having the gas turned off."

At the Grand Central Hotel, the proprietor escorted the reporter over the house. "The front (Broadway) part receives gas from the City mains. The Mercer-street side receives from a co-operative concern. The comparison is really wonderful. The private manufacture is infinitely the superior. The cost is immensely against the Manhattan Company. Why, at times we have been in total darkness. We complain, of course. What good does it do? Exercise and wear and tear of shoe-leather. No satisfaction is got. Now we are sick of this thing. We believe we can manufacture much cheaper than we buy."

At the Revere House all the lights were flickering and smoky. "Why those are much better than we usually get. Guess you TIMES fellows have stirred them up a little. The bills are outrageous."

At the St. Charles Hotel were worse lights, and a curl of the lip in utter contempt of the whole gas subject.

At the Spingler House, the Union, the Clarendon, and Marble House, the same complaint was made.

The merchants at Union-square, all along Broadway and along the eastern side made complaint, with one accord, that although they used gas only in the early hours of the evening, it was of execrable quality, and the bills were enormously large. Exasperation is the word to express the feeling of householders everywhere.

The St. James Hotel and the Hoffman House united in one expression against the poor quality and sickly light of the gas.

Mr. COLEMAN, of the Coleman House, has always given personal attention to his gas-pipes. He claims, by constant watching, to guage his flow of gas, but made no apology for his enormous bills and medium lights.

The LELANDS, at the Sturtevant House, and Messrs. GILSEY & BRESSIN, at the Gilsey House, and the clerks of the Grand Hotel claimed to have a full supply of gas and light, but most excruciating bills.

The theatres have huge pipes from the mains on the streets, and yet barely get what they need.

All the shops make sore complaint. Early in the evening, when there should be plenty of light, it glimmers and flickers more than candles. Kerosene has been substituted in many cases. To tell of all the churches, the halls, billiard-rooms, saloons, dwellings and other places that rain complaints, would occupy all our space. "Light was first created by the Almighty," said an aggrieved clergyman; "and how can we excuse the wanton deprivation of that blessing? My church is like a sepulchre many a night. I cannot, and my thousand people cannot, properly worship. Now what right has any monopoly to invade the privileges of Christians in this way?" "No satisfaction. The politest people in the world. They smile from their chins to their heels when you go to complain. Those Manhattan Company clerks are body and bones full of smiles. That's the end of it." So said the sexton of one of the hugest Metropolitan churches.

The saloon-keepers all over the City are indignant. "Vel—I dond kno vat you kalls uin," said one last evening. "Somedings comes droo de bipes. Ve bay for it. You may call it gas. But it is not light!" "The TIMES may well agitate this matter," said a millionaire. "I pay my bills. I once went to and fro in my carriage to help the matter. But the thing got worse and worse. But now I 'stand and deliver.' I consider it an outrage. I have complained again and again. They treat me well. They make me put in new pipes, fix my burners, and pay the bills. The gas gets worse and worse. I have more gas and less light. That's all."

Another said: "Well, I find that even when no one comes to examine my meter during the month the bills are not less—even more. I don't believe that in seven months out of the twelve my meter has been examined."

Among the poorer classes, shop-keepers, householders and others on the east side of the City, the feeling was found by our reporter to be most intense.

The policemen of all the Precincts included in the district of the Manhattan monopoly, extending from river to river, between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets, complain of the bad gas—and say that at times there is no gas at all. Not one-half of the facts in our possession have been written in this confined space. There is yet an abundance more to show against the monster imposition.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

Something More About the Mutual—A Dangerous Project on Foot.

Everybody is interested in a supply of gas at less rates than it is now furnished by the existing monopolies. When, by an act of the Legislature of April 17, 1866, a company was incorporated under the name of the "Mutual Gas Company," consumers were pleased with the idea that a competition would be begun that could not but inure to their benefit. The Company have power to manufacture, make and sell gas, to be made of wood, coals, oil, tar, peat, pitch, turpentine, slate or other materials, and to light any part of the City of New-York, except such parts as any persons or corporations may now hold and possess the exclusive right to light. The capital stock was to be $500,000. By an act of the Legislature passed April 7, 1868, the same rights and privileges were allowed and obligations demanded as are conferred and required of all gas companies, by the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sections of an act of February 10, 1848. The new Company was required to commence operations within three years from the date of their incorporation. By the charter, no streets, avenues, &c., are to be dug up or defaced without the consent of the City authorities, or of property-holders. The Company appears to have languished under its first Board of Directors, and it was only when Messrs. Tweed, Vanderbilt, Judge King, C. K. Garrison, and Mr. Billings, (President of the West-side Gas Company of Chicago,) and other equally influential and wealthy gentlemen, became stockholders, that a marked degree of activity became apparent. The works of the Company, at foot of Twelfth-street, East River, then assumed an appearance of importance; large brick structures began to rise, and the gas-works now look as though they would soon be completed. The works in great part stand upon made ground, much of it being reclaimed by the Company. A large wooden shed for the stowage of coal is erected, extending over a considerable area. Two large receivers for gas are finished, and huge brick buildings for gas retorts and its manufacture are almost completed. Except the fact that the Company have, in violation of a City ordinance, built the large wooden shed above referred to, by permission of MACGREGOR, there is nothing to find fault with in their efforts to enter into competition with other companies in the manufacture of gas. In the case of the Mutual Gas Company, the thing to be looked upon with suspicion is the too liberal use of naphtha. If this Company is allowed to store naphtha in such quantities as they propose doing within the corporate limits, they may some day create a conflagration in New-York, before the horrors of which that of Chicago would sink into insignificance. The Company are now building two large iron tanks with a capacity of thirty thousand barrels each for the storage of naptha. Could a more reckless disregard of human life be conceived than the storing of sixty thousand barrels of an explosive material more dangerous than gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, in a close proximity to the densest tenement-house district in the City, and but two hundred feet from gas retorts burning night and day. Naptha is the most volatile of any of the distillations of petroleum, and it is impossible to prevent the escape of its vapor from any tank above ground.

In the event of a dense atmosphere prevailing, the vapor of naptha settles to the ground and is carried for long distances, igniting instantaneously when coming in contact with fire. But a short time ago a man in Centre-street who struck a match on an empty barrel which had contained naphtha was seriously injured by an explosion of the vapor which hung around the barrel. A number of fires have taken place within a few years in this City and Brooklyn which have been traced to the presence of naphtha on the premises. In all of these cases the quantity stored in the buildings fired was inconsiderable in comparison with the quantity proposed to be stored at one time by the new Gas Company. The law governing the storage of combustible materials in the City does not permit the storage, at one time, of more than the contents of 150 barrels, to be kept in "cellars or basements, surrounded by walls of brick or stone, and at least two feet below the level of the sidewalk, street or land adjacent;" and but one barrel is allowed to be stored in any building occupied as a dwelling. The most careful provisions are made to insure its proper handling and transportation, and but one barrel is allowed to remain on the sidewalk beyond the front line of any building for a longer time than is actually necessary for its removal. The Company propose to supply gas worked through naptha for fifty cents per thousand feet, which is much cheaper than the present rates, but the risk is enormous.

Popular Sentiment on the Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to see in your issue of today that you have had a reporter investigating the gas nuisance. When the "Thunderer" takes up in earnest the ventilation of any public evil, I expect, judging from past experience, that results will ensue beneficial to the community. On the return of my family from the country this Fall we as of old assembled in the library of an evening for the customary sewing and reading, but, alas, we have been obliged time and again to forego our entertaining and profitable evening pursuits. The light furnished by the Metropolitan Gas Company has been so poor that we had to choose between the destruction of eyesight and the abandonment of our "evenings." Thinking the evil might be in the pipes or burners, I had them overhauled and new burners of larger capacity put on, but without avail. I then had a new meter put in by the Gas Company, with like result. The fact simply is, that in order to make large dividends, the Gas Company manufacture their gas as cheaply as possible, with the result of poor quality of gas. But why should gas companies make such large dividends? Why should parties engaged in furnishing the public with an article of such prime necessity as gas be entitled to larger profits on the use of their capital than others? Not much over a year ago some shares of the New-York Gas Company were sold at auction for 526 per cent., more than five times their par value! And yet the purchaser of these shares made an excellent bargain, inasmuch as the Company has since declared immense dividends. Is it not clear that we pay gas companies four times as much as their gas is worth, making their profits quadruple and quintuple what they should be?

A GAS CONSUMER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You could not confer a greater favor upon uptown residents than by exposing this great extortion corporation, the so-called Metropolitan Gas-light Company. Have heard all my neighbors complain of the miserable gas. In my house had to resort to candles on different occasions. This Company raised their rate to three and a half cents the cubic foot during the war, and have stuck to it ever since, although other companies made a reduction, and furnished better gas in the bargain. I understand this Company has been experimenting with an inferior article to obtain better but not cheaper gas, as they imagined; but they have only succeeded in filling mains and pipes with impurities, however assuring to their stockholders *sub rosa* an extra little dividend.

RESIDENT, No. 49 ——.

American Female Suffrage Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—At the meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association today, additional resolutions were adopted affirming that woman's enfranchisement means greater purity, constancy and permanence in marriage; that the discussion of temperance, peace and other reforms is educating women to their duty as voters, and men to the need of woman suffrage. The Executive Committee was requested to provide competent speakers to argue woman's suffrage before the State Legislature next Winter. LUCY STONE was elected President, and Vice-Presidents from every State were elected, including Messrs. Higginson, Curtis, Garrison and Julian, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Cutter. Julia Ward Howe was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mary Grew Corresponding Secretary. Reports were made by delegates from fourteen State societies. In the evening addresses were made by Charles Burleigh, Margaret Campbell, Ada Bowles, Elizabeth Churchill, Lucy Stone, and Julia Ward Howe. The audience today was large, and great enthusiasm manifested.

The North River Shooting Case—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

Last evening JACOB VOLMAR, LORENZO ANDREWS and CHAS. FRALEIGH, of the crew of the lighter *Miller*, of New-York, were arrested by Roundsman MCLOUGHLIN, of the Yonkers Police, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, on a charge of being concerned in the shooting of JAMES HILL and JOHN CONNORS, on board of the canal boat *American Eagle*, when opposite Yonkers, on the morning of the 19th inst.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

The City of New-London Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

Twelve Persons Either Burned to Death or Drowned—Fortunate Escape of the Remaining Passengers and Crew—Statements of Several Persons on Board.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 22.—The steamer *City of New-London*, Capt. BROWN, of the Norwich and New-York line, took fire about 4½ o'clock, on the river Thames, five miles below the city. The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the ventilators. The Captain was on deck and ordered the boat anchored. Efforts were immediately made to extinguish the flames, and after a short time were apparently successful. A rigid examination discovered no traces of fire. The anchor was hoisted and the boat proceeded up the river. When about three miles below the city, abreast of the mouth of Poquetannock Cove, fire was discovered in some cotton which was on deck. The donkey-pumps were started, and the Captain and engineer, aided by the crew, in less than one minute, had three streams on the fire. Despite all the exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The Captain, seeing all efforts to extinguish the fire were useless, ordered the boat beached, but the engineer could not start the engine. The donkey pumps were, however, still kept at work until the engineer notified the Captain that he feared an explosion of the boilers, in which event all would be lost. The spread of the flames had in the meantime cut off all communication with the boats, and rendered life preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the cargo and boat as had fallen overboard. Those who were able to swim had not much difficulty in reaching the shore. Some were picked up by boats from floating pieces of the cargo in an exhausted condition and taken to farm-houses in the vicinity, where they were cared for and resuscitated. Some half a dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing, and, it is feared, lost, among whom is C. B. ROGERS, a well-known manufacturer of this city. When your reporter visited the wreck he found it lying about fifty to seventy-five feet from the river-bank, with bow down stream, still burning fiercely, with no hope of saving anything of consequence. Everything above her deck is already consumed. A train with a fire-engine was taken down from the City, but too late to be of service. The wreck has since drifted down stream and to leeward about a quarter of a mile below Haldens Island, where it has been abandoned by the crew, and lies fast aground just below Poquetannock Cove. Trains are running down hourly, and a vigilant search is making for the missing men. The *City of New-London* was a first-class boat, and had a large cargo. The office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, in this city, is crowded with persons anxious to learn the fate of their friends among the passengers and crew, and much excitement prevails.

Later.—The loss of life by the *City of New-London* disaster is greater than was anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these WM. T. NORTON, of the firm of NORTON BROTHERS; C. B. ROGERS, of the firm of C. B. ROGERS & Co., and HARRISON R. ALDRICH, all of this city, were lost. Of the officers and deck-hands known to be lost are WM. F. ELY, of Hamburg, Conn., second mate; M. W. BAKER, of Norwich, engineer; HENRY DUGAN, New-London, steward; WEBSTER COOPER, second cook; FRANK FLOWERS, residence unknown, waiter; WARREN MITCHELL, oiler; DRISCOLL SULLIVAN, PATRICK MAHONY and THOMAS ROURKE, deck hands. The *New-London* carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, hides, &c., which, together with the boat, is a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city, it is impossible to ascertain the insurance. It is understood the boat is insured for $100,000. The fire-extinguishing apparatus and life-saving appliances were ample and in perfect order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off approach to the boats and saloon where the life-preservers were. The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat. A large force of men and boys have been at the scene of the disaster all day, and a vigilant search for bodies of missing passengers and crew has been instituted, but only succeeded in finding the bodies of two men—deck-hands—which were brought to this city and taken possession of by the Coroner, who impaneled a jury, which, after viewing the bodies, adjourned until to-morrow. The officers of the boat, particularly the Captain and engineer, receive great praise for coolness and bravery in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the paddle-box by a heaving-line, when all avenues of escape were closed by the flames, and clinging to the paddles until rescued in an exhausted condition, and the latter losing his life after giving a life-preserver which he got from his room on the upper-deck, at the last moment, to the only lady passenger, who by its aid was saved. The origin of the fire is a matter of uncertainty, but it is supposed to have in some way taken in the kitchen when the cook went to kindle a fire for breakfast. One account states that it was by a poker, heated by raking down the fire, being hung against a pine partition, but nothing reliable is known.

The following is the statement of CHARLES HARVEY, clerk of the boat: I was in bed when the fire first broke out, near Montville, but was at once called, and I assisted in getting the fire under. A careful search was made for a half or three-quarters of an hour, and it was supposed that the fire was totally extinguished. Mr. HARVEY did not retire again, but went into the engine-room, which was on the saloon deck, and sat down. This was after the boat had got under way, and was between 5 and 6 A. M., shortly after daylight, that a second alarm of fire was given on the main deck, and almost before any one could reach it from the saloon everything fore and aft was in flames. The hose was already laid, and the pumps were at work in less than five minutes after the alarm, but the fire spread with such startling rapidity, and the smoke was so stifling between decks, that it was impossible to stay there. The engine was stopped and the engineer was driven from his post. He opened the safety valves of the boilers, and it was no longer possible to work the pumps. By this time the flames, fanned by the draft which the motion of the boat created, had spread fore and aft, and it was evident that there was no hope of saving the vessel. Mr. HARVEY went to the office and took the boat's books, freight list, money, &c., and went to his state-room to endeavor to save his own property. While there the flames shot up through the floor and he was obliged to leave. He then went forward to try to save the lady passenger, and found her at the forward part of the saloon. He took her out to the forward deck, and called to a man in a boat, but he refused to come. Mr. HARVEY then left her, and went down over the side to the main deck, to get a rope to lower her into the water, but while there the smoke and fire burst out before him, and his retreat being cut off, he was forced to leap into the water. He was dressed in a heavy suit of clothes, with an overcoat, but, fortunately, had removed his boots. He swam for the schooner lying then 200 yards away, but being encumbered by his clothing and the tide carrying him down, he became exhausted and nearly ready to sink. Just then there floated within his reach a piece of joist fifteen feet long, which had already been seized by two of the deck-hands. This he grasped and hung on for life in the bitterly cold water. Shortly after he reached it, one of the men, named SULLIVAN, let go and sank. The other clung tenaciously to the beam, but settled lower and lower in the water. Mr. HARVEY called to him to "Stick to her." The man made no reply, but in a few moments his grasp relaxed and he, too, sank. Mr. HARVEY has no idea of the length of time he was in the water, but he was one of the last rescued, and when taken ashore was in a state of utter exhaustion. The boat's books he threw overboard before jumping into the river. A part of the money and freight list he put in his pocket, but they were washed out while he was in the water. He lost everything but the clothes he wore.

The following is the statement of J. C. PALMER: About an hour after the first alarm, I was standing out on the forward deck, with Messrs. NORTON, HAMMOND, ROGERS and ALDRICH, when suddenly a man shouted, "The gangway is all on fire, and it is impossible to get through." The boat was suddenly filled with smoke, and immediately the flames shot up from all parts. I went over the side of the rail and let myself down on to the guard, and crawled along to the gangway; when I reached there, I saw that the whole of the inside of the boat was one solid sheet of flame. The wind was blowing the fire away from the gangway, and I went inside and commenced throwing loose boards and light stuff overboard, when some one said in an authoritative voice, "Let those things be." I replied that we could save nothing, and had better save the lives of those on board. I finally got hold of a long plank and threw it overboard, and thought that if nobody else took hold of it when I jumped overboard, I would. Soon after I leaped into the water and swam to the plank, which was some distance off, and tried to get to the schooner near by. While I was on the plank I saw a boat nearing me, and I shouted, "There is a lady on board, go and save her first." Soon after I felt some one on the other end of the plank, when I let go, as I knew it would not hold us both. I then struck out for the schooner, but the tide carried me below it, when I espied something floating toward me which I grasped and found it to be a state-room door. I got on to the door very much exhausted, and found that I was drifting toward the burning boat. It became very hot, and I had to keep dipping my head under water to keep from being burned. I was so much exhausted, and my chances appeared so slim, that I thought it was useless to make any effort to save myself and was about to let go my hold when I was picked up by some men in a small boat.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very generally east of the Mississippi since Tuesday night, and continues lowest in Maine, and north-westerly winds, with clear weather, have succeeded the south-west winds and cloudy weather. The temperature has very generally fallen east of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen on the Pacific coast, with a falling barometer.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with north-westerly winds, and pleasant weather will probably prevail on Thursday very generally over the lakes, to the Atlantic States; south-west winds, with partially cloudy weather, and rising temperature from Georgia to Texas, with falling barometer and threatening weather in the latter State; brisk, but not dangerous winds on the lower lakes and middle Atlantic coast. Elsewhere, light winds are anticipated.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Nearly two inches of snow fell at Concord, N. H., yesterday morning.

FRANCIS DEAK, the eminent Liberal statesman of Hungary, is dangerously ill.

JOHN RUSSELL, for many years the leading publisher and bookseller in Charleston, S. C., died yesterday.

The Legislature of Georgia passed the Election bill for Governor over the acting Governor's veto by more than two-thirds majority.

Reports of disasters to shipping by the recent storm continue to come in to London from all quarters.

The ship *Egeria*, driven ashore on the Irish coast off Framore, became a total wreck. Five of her crew were drowned and ten were saved.

Preparations are making for a mass-meeting in London next week, at which Sir CHAS. DILKE will be the principal speaker.

The tax on commercial drummers was repealed by the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday.

It is reported that three cases of cholera have terminated fatally in a village near Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The rowing match for the championship of the Tyne came off yesterday. The race was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Renforths by three lengths.

Congratulatory messages have passed between the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Governor-General of the Dominion on the completion of the telegraph to Fort Garry.

ALBERT D. BRIGGS, of Springfield, has been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners in place of EDWARD APPLETON, whose term has expired.

The heavy storm which prevailed for several days along the entire line of the Pacific Railroad in Nebraska has subsided, and the track is clear and the trains again running on time.

The second match game of billiards between DION and MILLER was played at New Orleans Tuesday night. The game was a three-ball carom of 600 points, and was won by DION in 73 innings.

A baggage-car of a train on the Little Miami Railroad, which left New-York on Monday evening, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night, near Columbus, Ohio. The contents of the car, including the mails, were entirely destroyed.

The report of the Legislative Committee of Wyoming Territory on the condition of the Treasurer's accounts for the past two years shows a worse state of affairs than exists in New-York.

The Tennessee Legislature passed yesterday on last reading the General Tax bill, fixing the State tax at forty cents on $100 worth of property. The bill goes to the Senate, which will not materially change it.

From 7 o'clock Tuesday morning to the same hour yesterday morning 166 boats were locked East and 26 West at Syracuse. This is the largest business ever done in the same length of time, and the aggregate amount of freight is about 45,000 tons.

Legal proceedings have been commenced against the Union Pacific Transfer Company at Omaha for charging fifty cents each for ferriage of foot-passengers across the Missouri River, the State laws permitting them to charge but ten cents.

AARON HOUGHTON, of Oxford, Me., a patient in the Insane Hospital at Augusta, was assaulted with a mallet by another patient on Sunday, during the temporary absence of the attendants, and received injuries which resulted, yesterday, in his death.

It is now stated at Madrid that after the municipal elections such changes will be made in the Cabinet as to admit of the re-entrance of Admiral TOPETE and Señor SAGASTA, who are understood to have signified their willingness to take portfolios again on certain conditions.

A consistory will be held on Friday, at Rome, for the "preconization" of Bishops. The Pope on that occasion will pronounce an allocution, in which he is expected to declare what course he has decided to take now, that King VICTOR EMMANUEL is in Rome, and Parliament will soon open its session in the city.

Rev. ALEXANDER ELLIS, colored pastor of the Joy-street Church, Boston, is plaintiff for damages against the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, before the Massachusetts Superior Court, for not being served at the dining-table of the steamer *Providence*, and for being assaulted by the Company's agents. The case is not yet finished.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Earthquake Shocks Throughout the West Indies.

Spanish War Vessels Threatening American Steamers.

The Florida and Hornet Blockaded in Friendly Ports.

Haytian Troops Preparing to Resist the Spanish.

Combined Attempt to Defeat the Venezuelian Revolutionists.

Alleged Invoice Frauds by Prominent Boston Merchants.

WEST INDIES AND VENEZUELA.

Movements of Baez—Severe Earthquake—Apprehended Outrage to the American Flag—Measures to Suppress the Revolutionists in Venezuela.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 9, via HAVANA, Nov. 22.—President BAEZ is still traveling North. It is reported that he will visit the British Chargé d'Affaires for the purpose of claiming $6,000, the expenses in the steamer *Telegraph* case. Small-pox still continues at Trinidad. Shocks of earthquake were felt on the 30th ult. on Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other islands.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 16, via HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The Captain of the steamer *Florida*, now in this port, called upon the American Consul and demanded protection, stating that he was ready to proceed to sea, but was afraid on account of the Spanish war vessel.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—TAMBERLIK, the celebrated tenor, with a complete opera troupe, arrived here by the last steamer from Europe. Captain-General VALMASEDA is expected to return to the city in a few days.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 4, via HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The case of the steamer *Hornet* remains unchanged. The Spanish ship-of-war *Churruca* remains in port; the Spanish Consul is on board and is sick. The Spanish iron-clad man-of-war *Saragossa* is expected. The Haytiens have reinforced the garrisons in the forts here; placed the guns in position, and the troops are being held in readiness for active service. President SAGET continues his Northern tour, and is everywhere received enthusiastically. Coffee is in demand at ARE CAVES, and the price has an upward tendency.

CARACAS, Nov. 3, via HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Gen. PULGAR, at the head of an army, has left Maracaibo for the purpose of restoring peace at Truxillo. Gens. CASTRO and GALINA and ALCANTARA, with 4,000 men, are marching against the revolutionists under HERRERA, who are reported to number 2,000 men. President GUZMAN BLANCO is collecting troops at Caracas to march against Ciudad Bolivar. It is reported that the revolutionists under OLIVA have taken the town of San Fernando de Apure. Business is dull.

Quarantine at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Vessels from Europe continue under sanitary observation from three to seven days.

ALLEGED IMPORT FRAUDS.

The Books of a Prominent Boston Firm Seized—They Deny the Charge and Seek to Arrest the Custom-House Agents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The forcible seizure of books and papers of the firm of W. F. WELD & Co., one of the most prominent importing firms of the city, by the United States officials, on account of suspicion of false invoicing of imported goods, creates universal commotion. The warrant under which the officers acted, asserts as follows: That frauds have been committed by RICHARD BAKER, Jr., WM. G. WELD and GEO. W. WELD, merchants and copartners under the firm and style of WM. F. WELD & Co., doing business in Boston, and being a firm interested and engaged in the importation and entry of merchandise at the port of Boston and Charlestown, in respect to certain merchandise imported by said firm into said port of Boston and Charlestown, of which the importations and the dates on or about which entry was made are as follows: 1,500 boxes of nutmegs imported in ship *Borneo* Jan. 3, 1868; 760 boxes of nutmegs imported in ship *Nabob*, July 24, 1869; 1,416 cases of nutmegs, 101 cases of mace imported in ship *Rainbow*, April 11, 1870; 1,225 cases nutmegs in ship *Fearless*, Jan. 3, 1871. The case came into Court today. The District-Attorney made application for a new search-warrant. The counsel for the firm denied the constitutionality of the statute under which the warrant was issued, and further denied that the Marshal had any right to take books and papers not described in the warrant, or power to detail any persons to assist him. Judge LOWELL, who heard the case, decided against the defendants, and indorsed the action of the Marshal by granting another warrant, similar to the first, with the exception that it authorizes the Marshal to enter an adjoining store, belonging to the same firm, for further investigation. It has been ascertained that the warrant was issued on evidence obtained from the books and papers of the firm of RUFUS STORY & Co., of New-York, which concern recently paid $60,000 penalty for the fraudulent importation of spices. WELD & Co., representing millions of dollars, are thus arrayed against the Government charged with irregularities, which in the Boston case are said to amount to $40,000, while in that pending in New-York, the firm is charged with indebtedness to the treasury in the sum amounting to nearly $100,000. It is understood that the firm do not object to delivering up all books and papers relating to the charges contained in the warrant for the inspection of Boston custom officers, but do object to the Marshal taking other papers for the use of the special agents from New-York, Messrs. JAYNES & FREES, who they claim are seeking evidence in the suit pending there. It is publicly stated that the New-York agents of the Treasury are threatened with arrest on a warrant to be obtained from a State Court, on the ground that they are operating in a district without proper warrants, being non-residents. It was their intention, it is understood, to return to New-York to-night, but they are said to have resolved to await the serving of such warrant if one is issued. Marshal USHER, fearing trouble, has secured Gen. B. F. BUTLER as his counsel. The affidavits charging that the fraud has been committed through collusion with one or more weighers of the port causes excitement in the Custom-house. Late this afternoon the work of opening other safes was begun, but at dark proceedings were stayed to be resumed to-morrow morning. The officers are in possession of the premises.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Lord Mayor's Show—Past and Present—The Banquet in Guildhall—More Republicanism—The Case of Sir Charles Dilke—The Queen and Her Ministers—Irish Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

In the days of pageants the Lord Mayor's Show was a fine thing of its kind—a splendid cavalcade, with masques and mummers, men in armor, beef-eaters and pursuivants. It was, in fact, a double show, for while the procession went from the City to Westminster by land, it returned by water, and the grand state coach and the great gilded state-barge were both brought out to excite the wonder and admiration of the people. But nowadays the show has become an anachronism and a nuisance. Once or twice in recent years an attempt has been made to revive the faded glories of the day—notably in 1851, during the great Exhibition, when all the nations of the world, peace in her car, with silvern wings, and plenty with her horn, paraded through the Strand along with glittering knights, the gorgeous flunkeys and the long line of modern broughams and chariots—making a gay but very incongruous spectacle. But peace and her retinue were so obviously the supernumeraries of the circus that they were more laughed at than admired, and even the little boys of the streets made game of them. Bit by bit the old show has been shorn of its attractions. The men in armor have been cashiered, the allegories abandoned, and the flags and banners very much curtailed, and one year a sacrilegious Lord Mayor had even the audacity to set forth in his own private carriage, leaving the hulking old state-coach in the stable. This last act of irreverence, however, proved to be in advance of the age. Popular prejudices were outraged by so highly rational an innovation, and no succeeding Lord Mayor has ventured to dispense with the venerable chariot. The London Mayor is a very different personage from the New-York Mayor. He gets some five thousand pounds for his year of office, and is thought shabby if he does not spend ten thousand in feasts and junketings. He has some small municipal patronage, but no pecuniary pickings. The chance of knighthood, possibly even of a baronetcy, and the opportunity of mixing with great folk at public ceremonies and being called "My Lord" for a year, always bring forward a sufficiency of candidates for the office, which usually passes by rotation from one Alderman to another. This year the show was of the usual dingy kind—a long string of miscellaneous vehicles, escorted by a regiment of Lancers, several bands, and a great body of ragamuffins.

THE BANQUET IN GUILDHALL.

At night there was the usual banquet at the Guildhall, but this, too, is beginning to strike modern common sense as a mistake. The number of the guests and the nature of the hall place anything like cozy and comfortable feasting out of the question. There is hot turtle soup, of which everybody tries to get as many platefuls as possible, and cold meats. But the company is little better than a mob; everything has to be scrambled for, and when the eating is over and the speeches begin, there is a chatter and clatter all over the hall which renders the voices of the orators inaudible to all but their immediate neighbors. Under the most favorable circumstances it would be difficult for all to hear, and as it is the speaking is only pantomime for five-sixths of the audience. But the reporters hear, if nobody else does, and we get the speeches next morning in the *Times*. Gen. SCHENCK is admitted to have made the best speech of the evening. He spoke out well; said what he had to say in frank, hearty, straightforward language, and partly by his own resonance, partly from the respect paid to his position, he was heard better than even Mr. GLADSTONE. Men of all shades of political opinion being present, politics are avoided or lightly touched upon. Mr. GLADSTONE having dealt with home politics at Greenwich, confined himself on this occasion almost exclusively to foreign politics, rejoicing in the present peacefulness of the world and in the improbability of England, whatever happens, being dragged into a war. All this, of course, is very well in its way, people think, if this pacific Utopianism does not prevent our armaments being maintained in a high state of efficiency.

MORE REPUBLICANISM.

Mr. GLADSTONE's quotation from the hymn-book of the Free Thought Republicans, has given so much offense that he has found it necessary to publish a letter in which he now says that much of the book is "blameworthy,"—a stronger word than "questionable," which he formerly applied to it, but by no means strong enough for such a work. Of course Mr. GLADSTONE denies that he ever gave the book his "approval," but he certainly laid himself open to suspicion on this point by going out of his way to direct attention to the publication by a quotation, (in which he said there was "much good sense,") although he could have expressed the same idea much better in his own language. It was probably to remove all doubt as to his supposed leanings in this direction, that he was so emphatic at the Lord Mayor's dinner in declaring the loyalty of the Government to the existing Constitution. There could hardly be a stronger illustration of the doubt and perplexity which Mr. GLADSTONE's ambiguous language and strange shiftiness of mind have produced on the public, than that he should thus find himself under the necessity of proclaiming that he and his colleagues did not consider the monarchy an open question.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The immediate excuse for this odd announcement was a lecture which Sir CHAS. DILKE, M. P., delivered to the workingmen of Newcastle, in which he pretty plainly preached of republicanism. Men know something of Sir CHARLES in America; I think he traveled through the States a year or two since, on his way round the world, and both there and in Australia was much charmed with the advantages of democratic freedom. On his return here he published an account of his travels under the title of *Greater Britain*. He inherited from his father the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, and the baronetcy which had been conferred on the old gentleman as a special mark of grace and favor, in consideration of his active services in connection with the two great exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and with other projects of the late Prince Consort. Although as a courtier Sir CHARLES is not disposed to walk in his father's steps, I am not sure that he is less a courtier, only he pays his homage to the rising monarch—King Mob. He entered Parliament as a tolerably advanced Radical, and has made some further progress since then. He has always been one of the minority voting against grants to the royal family, and is now anxious to reopen the question of Parliamentary representation, and to get up an agitation in favor of equal electoral districts. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question, and it is certainly worth discussing. There is also no reason why Sir CHARLES, and those who share his admiration of Republican Government, should not discuss that too. As I have said before, I believe Englishmen are most of them Republicans at heart, because they are, to all intents and purposes, Republicans in fact; but, at the same time, there is no desire to change the name or outward form of our system of Government. At any rate, I am quite sure of this—that it is an utter mistake to imagine that the people of this country are disposed to argue the question of the best form of Government on the paltry ground of the general expense of royalty. This is the blunder that Sir C. DILKE has just committed. Moreover, he drew his indictment too wide and sweeping, mixing up a number of matters which had really no relation to the main question.

THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS.

When Mr. DISRAELI delivered his well-meant but unfortunately worded eulogy of the Queen at his harvest home, I remarked that his assurance that the Queen read all the papers submitted to her and never signed any she did not approve, would suggest the idea of personal government, and would not be favorably received. It was natural that Sir C. DILKE should not [illegible] this construction of Mr. DISRAELI's remark, but there is no obvious sense in which the latter may be explained away. It may be said that the Queen's approval does not necessarily imply her entire personal agreement with everything approved, but only her conviction that the Ministers are acting on deliberate reflection, and in accordance with public opinion. Of course, if the Queen were resolutely opposed to the course recommended by her Ministers, she could dismiss them and call in other Ministers who shared her own views, but the existence of the new Cabinet would depend on the support of the House of Commons, and in point of fact there has never been a change of Administration in recent years except in consequence of an adverse vote in that House, save in the case of Mr. DISRAELI, who "came down," like the coon, because he knew that if he didn't the new Parliament would certainly bring him down as soon as it assembled. A change of Government on account of a disagreement between the Sovereign and her Ministers is unknown, and I may say practically impossible in these days. But the right which the Queen asserts, to see every dispatch of her Ministers before it is sent off, is apt to place her in a false position, and when Prince ALBERT was alive and was supposed to dabble in foreign politics, it caused a good deal of suspicion and irritation—on one occasion leading to a rupture between Lord PALMERSTON, who had ignored this formality. Under the next reign the custom is pretty sure to be given up—it will certainly be more comfortable for ALBERT I. that it should be given up.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE MONEY MARKET.

Soon after Mr. LOWE became Chancelor of the Exchequer he propounded the alarming heresy that the money market must take care of itself. It sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of the old gentlemen of the city. If he had spoken disrespectfully of the equator, or ridiculed the Gulf stream, it might have been overlooked, but such a remark as this was worse than levity. Ever since then Mr. LOWE has been looked at askance by the city, as a person who was sure to come to a bad end, much as one can fancy anybody would be regarded who, some three centuries ago, had the hardihood to doubt whether burning people was good for religion, or whether the King's touch cured the evil. To make matters worse, the directors of the Bank of England seem to be inclined to adopt Mr. LOWE's heresy. It has through long custom—the origin of most things in this country—come to be the rule that the rate of discount fixed by the bank should be the rate generally followed in the money market. A great many contracts are based on this assumption, and the other banks all follow meekly in the wake of the great financial Panjandrum—at least, they have hitherto done so. But now there is a schism, and as usual in such cases, there is a keen dispute on which side the heretical departure has occurred. Within the last two months the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from three to four and from four to five per cent., at which it now stands. The other banks, however, now refuse to charge so much, and good bills are readily discounted at three and one-half to three and three-eighths per cent. The Bank directors have published no explanation of their reasons for this course, and they are therefore left to be conjectured. On the one hand, it is contended that the Bank is taking care of the money market and imposing a check on reckless speculation; and this is blamed or praised, according to the personal proclivities of the critic. On the other hand, it is said that the bank has thrown over the money market to its own devices, and is simply taking care of itself, and here again criticism is divided as to whether this is right or wrong. If the latter construction of the bank's conduct is correct, it seems to me that the bank is in the right. The natural and legitimate business of the directors is to put the funds of the shareholders to the best account, and to earn the largest dividend consistent with safety. If the people choose to repose faith in its sagacity and prudence that is no concern of the banks. If other people choose to think and decide for themselves, they have a perfect right to do so. The circumstances of the bank are not the same as those of other banks; it is bound, from the nature of its business, to be particularly cautious and circumspect; but if private bankers like to speculate, they can do so at their own risk. There is now a proposal that the heads of the chief banking houses in London should meet once a month or more often if necessary to discuss and settle the rate of interest; and it is to be hoped the idea will be carried out. The bank directors, after all, are only men and not only men, but men who are themselves in business and who, however honest and honorable, are insensibly influenced by their own interests. They are chosen from the circles of high finance, and their personal interests do not always happen to be the same as those of the lower orders of the monetary world. The high finance folk may have a great foreign loan to bring out and may wish to clear the market of miscellaneous speculations which would compete with their project. As the directors of a private company they are entitled to act as best suits themselves and their constituents; but when they assume to rule the money market and to decide when speculation is rash and should be checked, and when speculation is good and should be encouraged, they necessarily expose themselves to suspicion and misconception.

IRISH TROUBLES AGAIN.

I believe many Americans judge England rather hardly for its treatment of Ireland, and historically there is unquestionably reason to do so. In bygone days Ireland has been very badly used, but the whole course of recent legislation has been directed to removing every grievance of which the Irish, as a nation, had any reason to complain, and to granting every indulgence compatible with the maintenance of anything like an equal balance between the three Kingdoms. That this policy has had, and is having, a good effect in Ireland, I do not and cannot doubt, but the backward moral condition of a large body of the Irish people is very disheartening. After a protracted trial, the jury has just acquitted KELLY of the murder of TALBOT, the policeman and informer. The murdered man was confident in his identification of KELLY as the man who fired at him when brought to his bedside before he died, and the line taken by the defense, to show that TALBOT died not so much from his wound as from unskillful medical treatment, was tantamount to an acknowledgment that the firing of the pistol had been brought home to the accused. The evidence of unskillful surgical treatment completely broke down, and was in any case of doubtful admissibility. It was suspected that the jury might be unable to return an unanimous verdict, and would, therefore, be discharged; but even in Dublin it has occasioned surprise that the jury should have been so intimidated as to agree unanimously to acquit the prisoner. It is notorious that the priests are at heart hostile to the Fenians and that they use their influence against them, so far as, consistently with their own designs, they dare do. But I think there can be equally little doubt that the loose teachings of the Church of Rome are the subject of moral obligations, and especially as the subject of the moral lawfulness of murder is at the bottom of this melancholy state of things in Ireland, where murder excites no abhorrence in itself, and is judged in reference to the motives which actuated the murderer. Any further attempt on the part of the Government to coquet with the Irish priesthood, and to bargain with them for the peace of Ireland at the price of the free education of the people will now, I should imagine, be out of the question, and will certainly involve the overthrow of the Government which makes the attempt. The real struggle in Ireland is now beginning, but, though it will be severe, it will have this advantage, that we shall at last be brought face to face with the clerical agitators who are at the bottom of the mischief. F. H. J.

The Charge Against the Mayor of Hoboken.

In reference to the charge brought by Councilman GEAGER against the Mayor of Hoboken, of having purchased improvement certificates issued by himself, the Mayor states that the charge is false. He says that a Mr. H. G. SCHLUTER was indebted to the firm of SCHMIDT & [illegible], No. — Jay-street, New-York, of which the Mayor is a member, to the extent of $410; that on leaving Hoboken for Germany SCHLUTER assigned an improvement certificate for $164 to the Mayor on account of his indebtedness to the firm, and left an order with the City Clerk to hand the certificate to the Mayor. This is the only foundation, the Mayor says, for the charge.

CHICAGO.

The Progress of Reconstruction—Work of Relief—Seven Thousand Houses "Given Out"—Legislative Acts—Why Chicago Burned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The work of reconstruction is still going forward encouragingly. Some of our wholesale houses are already re-established in commodious brick buildings in the burnt district. Among these is J. V. FARWELL & Co., who have a building 45 by 165, three stories high, which they are carrying up to five. They have also another building adjoining, well under way, still larger. Business will be back in its old places just as soon as it can find or make accommodations. An immense amount of work has been done—and is being done—in clearing away the *débris*. Teams have come into the city from far and near, and the streets are, at times, almost impassable.

The relief work is also progressing quite satisfactorily. There is some friction, of course. Over seven thousand houses have been "given out" by the Shelter Committee, and a large proportion of them are up and occupied. The weather still continues favorable for out-door operations, and thus the pressure upon the relief is much less than it would otherwise be.

The Legislature, which reassembled on the 15th, entered upon work for the benefit of Chicago the first day. The bill relative to our land titles is the most important to be considered. Some plan will doubtless be devised by our Solons to get us out of the difficulty. Our Mayor elect has gone down to Springfield to get a bill through to increase his power and patronage. As it now is the city is governed by irresponsible boards, and the Mayor is merely a "figure-head" to the municipal ship—his principal function being to sign the twenty-three hundred saloon licenses of the City, as the matter is so arranged that he cannot avoid issuing them if he would.

WHY CHICAGO BURNED.

I see that Mr. FRED. LAW OLMSTED has discussed this question at some length in the *Nation*. His paper, on the whole, is the best one I have seen upon the general subject, but still, for the want of knowledge, it is deficient in many respects. Others have discussed the question from various stand-points. Our preachers tell us from the pulpit that the disaster was a judgment of God for the sins of our people. If we take this view, of course, all discussion ends. It is no use to talk of wooden buildings, or fire-proof buildings, or a lack of water, or an insufficient Fire Department, for none of these could help or hinder God's plans and purposes. The destruction of just so much and no more of the city was a foregone conclusion. But, leaving theological views aside, let us consider the facts which rendered so desolating a fire possible.

In the first place, there was a moderate gale blowing from a point between north and south-west. I was outside of the limits of the fire during the evening and noticed the strength of the gale, uninfluenced by the fire. It was about half the strength of the one that prevailed on the following Saturday night. But to the leeward of the fire the wind naturally blew much fiercer, and was very capricious—whirling in strong currents, at intervals, in every direction.

In the second place, there was a cordon of wooden buildings, from one to six blocks in width, on the west and north of the business portion of the city. On the west side of the river the space burned over is about half a mile wide by three-quarters of a mile in length. In all this district there were but very few brick buildings. I do not remember but one, a large store-house or manufactory on Polk-street. In addition, along the river were lumber and coal yards. This section of the fire alone created intense heat and a vast volume of flame.

Crossing the river to the south side, we find another large section covered with the same kind of buildings, interspersed with a considerable number of brick and stone. This belt of wood commenced at Randolph-street, within two blocks of the main river, thence south along the east side of Wells-street, three blocks from the south bank, to Monroe-street. Here it extended eastward to about a third of the distance between La Salle and Clark, and on the north side of Adams to about half way between Clark and Dearborn, and in a zig-zag course along Quincy to State, and thence over to the Lake as far south as Harrison, the limits of the fire. There was also half a block of wood between Adams and Monroe streets. The belt where wood predominated was from three to six blocks deep on the south of the business section, and on the west from two to four, and to the windward of it. By the time the fire had swept over this, unresisted, as it practically was, there was an ocean of intense flame, and a heat so terrible that no human agencies could resist it. These were impelled with great force by the gale against the brick and stone structures, and they went down before the blast like stubble. Nothing with any combustibility about it could withstand such a fiery furnace. In what I have termed the business portion of the city there were very few wooden buildings—not over a dozen. But the flame and heat had got such momentum before they reached the brick and stone that they melted away in the blast more rapidly than do wooden buildings in an ordinary fire. A heat that will melt lamp-posts in the street does not stop for even "fire-proofs."

That the absurd Mansard roofs helped the conflagration is patent. The Palmer House, for instance, had three stories of wooden Mansard upon five stories of brick and stone. When aflame, it of course cast brands a long distance in advance. And the [illegible] of felt our tar roofs was torn up and borne blazing upon the wings of the wind. Our buildings were not constructed as substantially as they should have been. The few standing walls seem to attest this fact. But the pressure of the gale, intensified by the heat, was fearful. Once inside of a building the two forces raged so madly that no edifices could withstand them.

In the third place, all the exposed wood of the city was like tinder. The "skies had been brass" for nearly three months. We had had but one rain-fall, and that of short duration, with a few slight sprinkles, perhaps, enough to lay the dust for an hour or two. Wherever a spark fell upon wood it was ready to burst into flame instantaneously. There has not been a time in fifteen years when, in this respect, everything was so favorable for the progress of a general conflagration.

In the fourth place our Fire Department was sadly demoralized. The fire of the previous night was a serious one—devastating twenty acres in the West Division. They had not only worked hard all night, but had been compelled to abandon two of the steamers, so rapidly had the flames come upon them; and unfortunately, as firemen will, a large portion of them were "the worse for liquor." And, as is altogether too much the habit in this City to have drunken officials, our Fire-Marshal belongs to this class. The hose had also, much of it, burst on Saturday night, and some of it had been burned, so that the supply in use was altogether inadequate.

The four reasons or causes above given I think are sufficient to account for the great conflagration, without calling in the aid of any divine judgments, or ascribing the fatality to any description of building material. There was such a combination of circumstances as never before occurred, and perhaps may never occur again.

The North Side was especially wooden. It had a belt of wooden buildings next to the river on the south to ignite it, and along the western border, and once going the brick and stone buildings could not arrest the progress of the destruction, and so everything to the leeward of the beginning was swept away.

There is one statement which has gone abroad which I wish to correct here. It is that only one building—that of MAHLON OGDEN—was saved. I went up through the "unburnt district" of the North Side for the first time yesterday, and was somewhat astonished, I confess, to find a triangle, with two sides about a mile and a half long, and the other about a mile, and containing, I should judge, from two to three thousand buildings untouched. It is situated at the north-west corner of the Division, which at the city limits is about twice as wide as it is on the main river—the South Branch tending westward. There are three large brick public-school houses, several churches, tanneries, the gas-works, besides the large number of dwellings spoken of above. Except on the eastern side of the triangle and along Halsted-street, there is much vacant land. I say I was astonished to find so many houses left, for I had been led to believe that all were gone but a few in the extreme north-eastern point. The Ogden House was simply the only one left in the track of the fire. And it is not so very singular that it should have been left. On the west is Clark-street, eighty feet wide, and between the house and the street two hundred feet of yard filled with trees; on the south another street and Washington Park, several acres in extent. The fire, to reach the dwelling, would have to pass diagonally across Clark-street, a portion of the Park, and the other street, five or six hundred feet. And yet it required hard work, with much water, to keep the sparks from igniting the roof.

We are yet unable to ascertain how most of our insurance companies stand. Many policy-holders do not know whether they will realize anything or not, and are held in suspense, which is anything but pleasant. And the reflection that many of the stockholders and directors have been receiving their money for years and are still wealthy, but refuse to meet their liabilities, causes no little irritation.

The general aspect of the losses does not improve by new developments. Many find themselves worse off than they anticipated, and a few better. Retired capitalists who were living upon their rentals are much depressed; especially that quite large class who had mortgaged their lands to erect buildings. Confidence in the future of Chicago, however, is not shaken, as shown by the firmness of real estate.

A MURDERER AT BAY.

The Ineffectual Attempt to Lynch McDonald Cheek in Indiana—One Man Knocked Senseless by Him.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 21.

A dispatch from Brookville, Ind., published in yesterday's *Gazette*, announced that an attempt was made, on Saturday night last, to lynch McDONALD CHEEK, now confined in the jail at that place for the murder of his father-in-law, THOMAS HARRISON, about a year ago. From parties residing in Brookville, who were cognizant of the facts at the time they occurred, we have obtained the following particulars, which bear the impress of truth:

About 12½ o'clock last Sunday morning a mob, composed of some seventy-five or eighty residents of Aurora and Manchester, entered Brookville, and proceeded to the jail, for the purpose of hanging McDONALD CHEEK. They had come in wagons, in two bodies, from different directions, and, by preconcerted arrangement, met in the outskirts of the village, leaving their wagons about a mile out of town, in the timber on the west fork of the Whitewater. The persons composing the party were clad in great coats, reaching to the knee, and long capes. They were all masked, and seemed to be under the command of a chief, whose orders were carried out so far as the unforeseen difficulties in the way of their self-imposed mission permitted. On their way to the jail they were encountered by several citizens, who were peremptorily ordered into their houses, under penalty of death. To one who met them a short distance from the prison, and demurred to their stern order, they said, "Go back into your house, if you don't want to get shot." And to another who questioned them in regard to their errand, "We don't want to hurt anybody here, but we are going to hang CHEEK."

Arriving at the jail, sledge-hammers and crow-bars were produced, and the work of breaking down the outer doors commenced. These were three in number, constructed of iron, and withstood the united efforts of the mob for some twenty minutes before an entrance was forced. As the last door fell the party formed in military order, and, before entering, indulged in a little formality, which, under the circumstances, seems slightly superfluous. The leader, standing at the entrance, repeated the words: "One, two, three, in goes he," and stepped inside, followed by his companions, each one as he entered repeating the cabalistic words, which, in view of the unexpected termination of the attempt, when it became necessary to reverse the movement and hurriedly execute, "out goes he," impart a ludicrous tinge to what was intended to be a tragic retribution.

A long hall runs through the jail, upon each side of which are located the cells. CHEEK occupied the third one from the outer door on the right hand side. The cell doors were open, as is the custom, in order to give the prisoners opportunities for exercise in the hall. With the first blow upon the solid outer doors, CHEEK roused from his slumber, and knew intuitively that the hour for which he had long looked had come. Alone, in the darkness of his cell, knowing that there was but little probability of the arrival of aid, he made preparation for defense, determined at least to sell his life as dearly as he could. Wrenching a post from the low bedstead, from which he had just risen, he took his station near the door, and awaited the coming struggle. In spite of the awful crime that brought him to a murderer's cell, one cannot repress a sentiment of admiration for the coolness and courage with which he prepared to meet what seemed his inevitable doom.

The leader of the mob knocked on the door of the first cell, in which was confined a prisoner named COULTER, on a charge of murder. In answer to the inquiry, "Who's there?" COULTER replied, giving his name. Said the spokesman of the party, "We don't want you, COULTER; we are friends of yours. Where's CHEEK?" COULTER, to draw them off the scent, if possible, replied, "CHEEK's up stairs, I expect." This answer did not seem to satisfy them. After a word or two among themselves, they proceeded direct to CHEEK's cell, knocked at the door, which was about half opened, and inquired, "Who's here?" CHEEK replied, "HARRY"—the name of a fellow-prisoner. "Come out and show yourself." He remained motionless. They asked again, "Who's in here?" and he replied as before, "HARRY." A member of the party cried, "That's CHEEK, now!" One of them, raising the side of a dark lantern, looked within the cell, and seeing the desperate man standing at bay, like a hunted tiger, hastily withdrew, with the cry, "He's got a club."

"Shoot him! shoot him!" yelled several of the mob. "No, no; don't shoot him. Here is a rope—let's hang him," said one who appeared to exercise authority. Said another, "Shoot him, if you can't get him." At this moment CHEEK made a movement, and one of the party lunged at him with a crowbar, bruising his side, but inflicting no serious injury. Another drew a navy revolver from his breast pocket, and handing it to one of his comrades who was flourishing a small pistol, said, "Here, take my revolver; don't shoot him with that little one; it won't kill him." The speaker then thrust his weapon inside the door and fired. The muzzle of the revolver pressed against CHEEK's side, but at the moment it was discharged he dashed it aside, and the bullet glanced across his knuckles, inflicting a slight wound. The man who had fired then put his head inside the cell to see if the shot had killed the prisoner, but as he did so the bludgeon with which CHEEK had armed himself crashed down upon his unprotected head, and he dropped to the floor like a felled ox. His revolver dropped from his hand, and was at once seized by the prisoner.

As they saw the senseless form of their comrade, and heard the crashing blow, one of their number cried: "My God! he has killed SNYDER, and has got his revolver!" Then these seventy-five courageous men held an impromptu convention to decide as to the next step to be taken. No doubt, as they stood there in the ghastly light of the dark lantern, with one of their number lying senseless and apparently dead at their feet, they experienced the peculiar sensations so graphically described in the narrative of *Bob Acres*. After a few moments of irresolute suspense eying the gloomy cell from which came such a deadly check upon their operations, one of the gang, standing securely behind the half-opened door, pointed his revolver around the corner, but before he could fire, the weapon was stricken from his hand by CHEEK and he subsided.

Another consultation was had. Somebody said, "Let us get out of here," and they "got." Picking up the prostrate form of their fallen comrade, they marched out, each one repeating, as he stepped out of the battered entrance-way, "One, two, three, out goes he"—very thankful that, notwithstanding the failure of the enterprise, they had come off with such slight loss in this well-matched encounter between one to seventy-five. CHEEK, with his bedpost in one hand and the captured revolver in the other, harrassed the rear of the retreating column out into the jail-yard, where he met the Sheriff and a party of citizens who had been aroused by an alarm from the jailer. When the Sheriff saw them coming out of the building carrying the body of the victim, he hailed to them, thinking they were bearing off his prisoner. The only reply he received was, "Fire! fire!" When the regulators reached the street, and saw the commotion caused by their attempt, they broke and ran in every direction. Several of them lost their way in the timber and corn-fields, and were seen by farmers residing in the vicinity, at daylight, with scarred faces and soiled garments, not in the least resembling the fearless fellows they imagined themselves a few hours before.

CHEEK surrendered himself to the Sheriff with the remark: "JOHN, they hain't got me yet," gave up his trusty bedpost and revolver, and went back to his cell. On the way back he said to the Sheriff, "JOHN, get me a horse and a posse, and I will follow them, and show where everyone of them lives before morning. I don't want you to go into danger. I'll go." When asked, afterward, why he did not attempt to escape, he replied: "I am not going away from here until I go free, or on my way to the scaffold. This is three times they have tried to mob me, and failed."

After daylight the Sheriff went to the place where the horses of the party had been left, and found two or three hitching straps, a halter and a bottle of whisky. These articles, with the captured revolver, dark-lantern, a sledge-hammer, and a crowbar, are in the Sheriff's hands, and are said to have been identified. While the would-be lynchers were in the jail several of them removed their masks, and were identified by CHEEK as residents of Aurora and Manchester.

In justice to the Sheriff, Mr. JOHN M. SEAL, it should be stated that his residence is not at the jail, that structure having accommodations barely sufficient for the jailer. Mr. SEAL was promptly on hand as soon as the alarm reached him, and at once adopted measures looking to the arrest of the guilty parties. He is warmly supported by the citizens of Brookville, who rightly judge that the law must be maintained, even though a confessed murderer has, through it, escaped for a time the punishment due to his crime. During the confusion in the prison, an old horse thief in confinement was released by the regulators who asked him to join them. He refused, and left the building, but returned after the departure of the mob and gave himself up. Two attempts have previously been made to lynch CHEEK—both at Lawrenceburg—one soon after the murder of his father-in-law, and the other a short time subsequently. Though convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung, a new trial was granted to CHEEK by the Supreme Court of the State a short time ago, and it probably was a fear that the criminal would ultimately escape justice that led the misguided men to engage in an expedition which resulted in such a complete discomfiture. Whether "Snyder's" injuries were slight or fatal has not yet been ascertained, but it is hoped they will lead to his identification and the arrest of all engaged in this outrage upon the law.

The new trial of the murderer will take place in Brookville, commencing on the 1st of December.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* at Brookville, Ind., telegraphs that the fright and exertion on the part of CHEEK will probably bring on another attack of paralysis. Already one of his limbs has swollen, and other signs indicate that he will again be paralyzed.

A WRECKED STEAM-SHIP.

Loss of the Mary Sanford—She is Run Ashore, Springs a Leak, and is Finally Burnt—Arrival of the Revenue Cutter Seward at Wilmington with Some of the Officers and Crew.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Nov. 21.

The revenue steamer *Seward* arrived here on Sunday evening from Philadelphia. She left the Delaware Breakwater Sunday, the 12th inst., but an easterly gale coming on, she put in at Fortress Monroe the same night. Arrived at Norfolk on the 13th, and at Beaufort, N. C., on the 18th, by way of the Sounds. The *Seward* brought to this port the officers and crew of the steam-ship *Mary Sanford*, wrecked on Cape Hatteras on the night of the 13th inst. The following are the names of the officers, the Captain and Chief Officer having remained by the wreck: Chief Engineer JOHN WATERS, Second officer, J. S. PINNER; Assistant Engineer, C. S. RENO, and fourteen of the crew. We give below the statement of Mr. RENO, one of the officers mentioned, of the circumstances attending the voyage of the steamer, including the disasters and attendant incidents:

The *Sanford* left Wilmington on Thursday at 3 P. M., proceeded down the river and came to anchor for the night just above the shoals. Next morning hove up the anchor and proceeded to Smithville, where she again came to anchor to wait for the tide; at about 5 o'clock P. M., got the anchor to go to sea, but there not being sufficient water on the bar, she fetched up on the Rip, where she lay until 8½ o'clock P. M., when two tug-boats pulled her off, and she returned to Smithville, to wait for the morning tide. At about 6 A. M. started for sea, and fetched up on the rip again, where she lay all day, the tide falling about five feet and the sand washing away from under the after part of the ship. Being heavily loaded with naval stores she was in great danger of breaking in two—the grating in the engine-room being sprung three inches and a half from the bulk-head and the planks between the decks being forced up two or three inches in places. At about 6 P. M., the tide rising, she got off the rip again and went back to Smithville, and lay until next morning, leaking very badly; at about 5½ A. M. got the anchor again and proceeded to sea; made Frying-pan Lightship about 11 A. M., and shaped the course. There being rather a heavy sea running, the pumps hardly kept her free of water; made Lookout light about 4 A. M., the weather looking very threatening, ran into Hatteras Inlet; got there after dark, missed the buoys, and got on the north-east breakers, where she thumped five or six times very heavily; backed her off and went in the sight of land, south of the Cape, intending to lay there until morning, but the water was gaining very rapidly, the pumps all going, and both bilge injections being on. Capt. CHADWICK held a consultation of the officers as to the condition of the ship; the water having risen considerably, they came to the conclusion that it was necessary, to save the lives of all on board, to run the ship ashore, it being then high water. After throwing overboard 100 barrels of tar, to lighten the ship, the water having still gained a good deal, she was run for the beach, which she struck at 9 P. M., about thirty or forty yards from shore, and the crew, with their clothing, bedding, stores, sails, &c., got on shore, where they proceeded to build a tent with the mainsail; the last boat having come ashore, she was hauled up, and all hands being very much worn out with the labors they had undergone were getting ready to go to sleep, when fire was discovered issuing out of the after house; the Captain and all the hands tried to launch the boat again, with the purpose of going on board, but she burned so rapidly that it was found impossible to reach the ship in time to quench the flames, the surf being very heavy on the beach; the tent, being to the leeward of the fire, was torn down again, and all hands scattered along the beach, spreading their beds to the lee of anything that would obstruct the wind, which was blowing a gale by that time. Next morning Mr. FOSTER, a gentleman living on the island, came down to the beach and offered Capt. CHADWICK the hospitalities of his house for himself and crew, which offer was accepted. The ship having burned to the water's edge by 10 A. M., the natives proceeded to save whatever was washed ashore. During the night the remains of the ship were nearly all washed ashore. About 140 barrels spirits of turpentine and over 400 barrels of rosin and tar and 3 bales of cotton, together with the *débris* of the wreck, was saved. The crew left the island on board of a fishing schooner on Friday, (the Captain and chief mate remaining by the wreck,) got to Beaufort on Saturday, when, the *Seward* being in port, Capt. CARSON extended a passage to Mr. WATERS, Chief Engineer of the *Sanford*, and his ship-wrecked companions, to Wilmington.

Meeting of the Viaduct Railroad Company—Resignation of the Tammany Directors—New Ones Chosen.

An adjourned meeting of the Viaduct Railroad Company took place yesterday at their office, Broadway, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT presiding. The subcommittee of five appointed at the last meeting presented a financial report, and resignations were received from the following Directors:

A. O. Hall,	Charles A. Lamont,
R. O'Gorman,	Wm. J. Blodgett,
Hugh Smith,	J. F. D. Lanier,
P. B. Sweeny,	August Belmont,
W. M. Tweed,	A. T. Stewart,
J. J. Bradley,	E. B. Wesley,
Henry Hilton,	Franklin Osgood,
J. Taylor Johnson,	Wm. B. Duncan,
J. Jacob Astor,	Wm. R. Travers,
Levi P. Morton,	C. L. Tiffany.
Joseph Seligman,	

The resignations were accepted, and the meeting proceeded to elect a new Board, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Alexander J. Stewart, Sydney Dillon, August Belmont, Charles A. Lamont, James F. D. Lanier, Franklin Osgood, William Butler Duncan, Oswald Ottendorfer, Charles L. Tiffany, William R. Travers, William B. Ogden, John Jacob Astor, A. S. Hewitt, Levi P. Morton, S. D. Babcock, William J. Blodgett, James B. Colgate, Jose F. Navarro, Edward B. Wesley, John Taylor Johnston, Andrew H. Green, William H. Appleton, Joseph Seligman.

Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President of the new Board.

Suicide in Pearl-Street.

Early yesterday morning JEAN BAPTISTE LE CHEIN, a native of Belgium, thirty years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 475 Pearl-street, suspended by a cord to a clothes-hook in the wall. It appears that deceased, who was a cigar-maker, had been unable to obtain employment, and had become very despondent. He had only been a few weeks in the country, and had lately expressed an intention of returning to Belgium, and it is supposed that he hung himself in a sudden fit of desperation. Coroner HERRMANN will hold an inquest in the case.

The Germans and the Reform Movement.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the German citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held at No. 545 Third-avenue, for the purpose of reorganizing all elements favoring the present movement for Municipal reform. D. M. KOEHLER, Esq., called the meeting to order, and explained its aims and purposes. Then the Ward Association constituted itself by electing the following officers: FRED. GLOECKNER, President; H. NIEMAN, First Vice-President; Dr. Charles Nette, Second Vice-President; Wm. Schmitt, Recording Secretary; Joseph Hoag, Corresponding Secretary; C. H. Sonsmith, Treasurer. At the close of the meeting 171 citizens declared their membership by signing the roll of the club.

THE GRAND DUKE'S BALL.

Preparations on a Grand Scale—The Decorations of the Academy of Music—Rich Designs and Appropriate Emblems.

Preparations have been made on a grand scale for the ball to the Grand Duke to take place at the Academy of Music on Nov. 29. The interior of the building will be tastefully decorated for the occasion. The stage, from the proscenium for a considerable distance back will be made to represent a silken tent, thrown open at both ends, the rear opening disclosing a moonlight view of a garden with rising terraces, a grove and a labyrinth of foliage. The tent will be painted to represent gray silk of a mellow tint, with hanging of red, blue and gold, and heavy golden fringe. The top will be covered with pink lace dotted with silver tinsel; and the same decorations also edged with silver, will hang from a rich border of red, blue and gold. The counterfeited tent-poles of a fancy design will be each covered with either the Russian or American coats of arms. Garlands of flowers will hang from the ceiling crossing diagonally, and kept in place by gilt buttons, and shields emblazoned with the coats of arms of the European Powers. An entrance on the left of the stage fronting from the auditorium, will be made in the tent, to lead to the doors opening into the banquet-hall. The terraces, in the Louis Quatorze style, will be three each, accessible by a staircase. The tent will stand on a platform slightly elevated above the ball-room floor. A highly ornamental balcony will run across this landing, the centre-piece of which will be a wide pediment, surmounted by a vase of flowers, and having upon its face a painted figure of the genius of music, and at the sides winged cupids twining wreaths of flowers. A half dozen steps will ascend to the next landing fancifully vailed. The top stage will be crossed with banisters, the pediments of which will support vases of flowers and cupids bearing torches. The curtains at the back will be painted to show the terrace lengthened and fading away in the perspective.

The landscape of garden and grove, we are told, "will have the appearance of immensity." A lake of water, "with moonlight sleeping upon its bank," will add to the picture; clustering vines and flowers, trees and a labyrinth of foliage will stretch into the distance, and the scene will be lighted by the gas-jets from the terrace, and seem to be also illuminated by the painted counterparts in the scene.

The interior of the tent will be lighted by four chandeliers pendant from the ceiling. From the top of the proscenium to the tent, a curtain will hang, with a large picture of a globe, with female figures of America and Russia shaking hands. To the right of Russia there will be figures of three Cupids—one to represent the Northern tribes, dressed in the skin of a wild animal; another a Cossack Tartar, and the third a Russian of the race from which sprung the ruling family. Three Cupids at the right of America will represent Commerce, Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts; one will be rolling a bale of cotton, another will be at work at the anvil, and the third will be at the plow.

Two large banners will hang almost from the ceiling and touch the first row of private boxes. One of the banners will have a full-length portrait of President LINCOLN, with the scroll of the Emancipation Proclamation in his hand, and at his feet there will be a man, woman and child of the liberated American slave race. The other banner will be a picture of the CZAR ALEXANDER, holding the ukase abolishing serfdom in his dominion; at his feet, in attitudes of thankfulness, will be figures of a man, woman, and child, representing the freed serfs; in front of the globe will be a figure of the genius of peace, with wreaths of laurel. Owing to the uniform practice of the authorities at the Academy, but few decorations will be allowed in the auditorium. It is proposed, however, to place vases, filled with natural flowers, between the boxes, and disposed around the house, on the floor, and in the lobbys. Other features of a minor decorative character will be introduced. It has been proposed to decorate the porch at the principal Academy entrance with Russian and American flags. The streets leading to it will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. The scenic decorations, nearly finished, are the work of MINARD LEWIS and DU FLOCQ.

The preparations for the banquet at Nilsson Hall, in Fifteenth-street, which were fully described in the TIMES several weeks ago, have been almost completed, and the hall is now ready for the laying of the carpet. In this hall, as has been before stated in the TIMES, the Prince will be received in a reception-room to be set aside for the purpose. The music for the ball-room and banquet hall will be under the direction of M. JULLIEN.

A stand in the centre of Nilsson Hall will be built for the music. In the Academy two bands will be stationed in the galleries, one for promenade, and the other for dance music. It was in the original programme to build a box for the Prince in the centre of the auditorium, but it was abandoned, owing to the opposition of the Academy people. The Imperial guest will view the brilliant scene from a proscenium-box. The three thousand tickets issued are eagerly sought for, and the ball will not lose attractiveness from the lack of numbers or rich costumes. A large force of Police will be detailed to keep the outside crowd in check, and regulate the coming and going of carriages.

The Dangerous Railroad Crossings—Recommendations by the Engineer of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, Engineer to the Board, reported that he had visited and examined the roadway of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, within the City limits, over which the cars of various companies run, and to remedy the evils complained of, he recommends that the roadway commencing at Forty-second-street be depressed as far as the deep cut at Sixty-sixth-street; that the roadways at the intersection of all streets that cross it below the tunnel be bridged; that the roadway, for its whole length from Forty-fifth-street, be walled in laterally for a height of five feet; that the line of the roadway from which it runs five feet above the grade of the avenue, at about ——-street to Harlem River, be fitted with lateral walls, between the line of streets, and at the streets traversing the road there shall be gates so arranged that when open the transit of the roadway across the street is obstructed, and, contrariwise, when the roadway is open the transit through the street will be obstructed. The line of depth of 8 feet for the depression of the road is assigned for the triple purpose of not interfering with the sheres through the transverse streets, of leaving sufficient space above to afford light and air to the passengers in the cars, and to render the height and consequent length of the transverse bridges the least practicable consistent with the other conditions. The width of the depression between Forty-fifth and Fiftieth streets, where the requirements of the road exceed that of a double line of rails, should be subject to a decision when the plan of the proposed arrangement has been fully delineated, and the width of the roadway above Fifty-third-street to be confined to that required for a double line of tracks alone.

After the reading President BOSWORTH said that he did not feel authorized to vote for the recommendation unless satisfied that the scheme had the indorsement of other engineers. He was certain that something must be done to obviate the present danger, and he was satisfied that the officers of the railway were ready to do anything necessary to that end. The only point at issue was the feasibility of the plan proposed. Dr. MORRIS explained that it was not intended that the plan of the engineer should be rigidly adhered to, but it was put forth with the idea of making it a basis for suggestions for remedies for the serious evils now presented by these railroads. In reply to questions of several Commissioners, Dr. MORRIS said that the proposed depression would not interfere with any sewer, nor to any serious extent with gas or water pipes. After considerable discussion the report was referred to the Sanitary Committee with instructions to confer with the officers of the railroads, and report back to the Board a plan for the avoidance of the present dangers, which will not be open to any reasonable objection.

Railroad Collision on Fourth-Avenue—A Failure to Give the Danger Signal the Cause—Necessity of Watchfulness.

The Boston express-train coming in collided with a milk-train going out, in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-third-street and Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday at 5¾ o'clock A. M. The express-train carried the usual number of passengers, and the freight-train, composed of locomotive, tender, and three cars, was light. The three freight-cars were badly damaged, and the passenger-train's locomotive received some injuries. Railroad travel on the avenue was delayed for over two hours. The express-train did not reach the depot at Forty-second-street until after 8 o'clock, and many of the passengers got out of the cars and made their way down-town the best way they could. Two tracks where the collision took place cross diagonally. Trains coming in are switched over at this junction to the inside track, and those going out to the outside. The freight-train was just crossing over to the track on the eastern side of the avenue when the locomotive of the passenger-train caught the first car of the freight-train, the locomotive and tender having cleared themselves. The first car struck, grated past, thumped and was torn by the express locomotive which had come, too late, to a full stop, and the second car was dragged along in the same way, the third being reduced to a complete wreck. According to rule, out-going trains have the right of way, and it is the duty of those in charge of signals to display the sign of danger when a train is going out, to warn the train coming in. For some reason, difficult to discover, the red light of danger was not shown at the Fifty-seventh-street signal station, to warn the express, and that train came ahead until stopped by the collision.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

City Superintendent's Report—The Rival Courses of Studies—The Question Postponed until Next Year.

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTHE in the chair. Mr. ISAAC BELL's resignation was read, and Mr. WOOD offered a resolution complimentary to Mr. BELL. The City Superintendent's monthly report was read. During October last he says there were on the registers of the several schools 99,808 pupils, with an average attendance of 88,770; while during the same month last year the register number was 101,751, and the average attendance 85,312, showing an increase this year of 3,458 pupils in attendance, as well as a reduced per centage of absentees. He calls attention to the want of uniformity in the time of dismissing the schools, particularly on stormy days. In some Wards or schools the pupils are dismissed at 1 P. M., in others at 1½ or 2 P. M. He alludes favorably to the school on board the school-ship *Mercury*, to the industrial school on Hart's Island, and to the schools of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island. He calls attention to the insufficient accommodation of Primary School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. JOHN F. TOWNLEY was appointed Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 13, in the Seventh Ward, and Miss MARY SHERWOOD Vice-Principal of Primary School No. 11.

The report on the course of studies, as prepared by the Committee on Course of Studies, &c., was then taken up.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution that the Clerk of the Board be directed to prepare and print the course of studies recommended by the Committee on Course of Studies, and also that prepared by Mr. SANDS, with the final amendments made to each, in tabular form, and that the whole subject be laid over until after the 1st of January, 1872.

Mr. WOOD thought that this action was necessary, as men's minds were not at present in a sufficiently calm state to come to a conclusion on such an important subject. Further, no one could tell how long the members of this Board would remain in office. As to the report of the Committee, he believed that it was prepared by the City Superintendent. He though it bore internal evidence of it, for though the voice was the voice of Jacob, the hands were the hands of Esau.

Mr. VAN VORST said he had no objection to the printing of the reports and amendments, but he objected positively to the postponement of the reconsideration of this important subject. He could see no reason, political or otherwise, for such a postponement. This subject must be disposed of without further delay than that necessary to put the two reports in print. Mr. WOOD had made some references to the spirit which dictated the report of the Committee. He begged to say that the report was the report of the Committee. Every line and word of it had been carefully considered by the Committee. The advice and assistance of the City Superintendent and his deputies the Committee had of course availed themselves of, as also of the experience of many of the Principals of the schools, though the Committee had not adopted all their suggestions. He would move that the further consideration of the reports be postponed only until the next regular meeting of the Board.

Mr. WOOD said he, of course, did not mean that the Committee had not fully considered their report. He presumed that they had done so, just as Mr. SANDS had his. As for the postponement, he believed Mr. GROSS, Chairman of the Committee, had expressed himself as agreeable to the report being laid over until after the 1st of January.

Mr. VAN VORST and every member of the Committee was anxious to have the matter disposed of.

The President said the papers could not be printed in one week.

Mr. VAN VORST said they could be ready in three days.

Mr. VAN VORST's motion to postpone the consideration of the report until the next regular meeting of the Board was lost, and Mr. WOOD's resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Protest from the Broome-Street Property-Owners.

The following protest has been presented to Controller GREEN by the aggrieved property-owners of Broome-street:

To Andrew H. Green, Esq., Deputy Controller of the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned, Committee, appointed by the owners of property on the line of Broome-street, hereby protest against any bonds being issued by the Controller of the City and County of New-York, for the opening of Broome-street between South Fifth-avenue and Wooster-street, on the following grounds:

First—That the property taken for the opening of said street were court-yards which were already the property of the corporation of the City of New-York.

Second—That two of the court-yards were two years ago freely thrown open by the owner and dedicated to the public, as the value of his property was thereby greatly increased.

Third—That the value of said court-yards is not over $100 per lot, as they cannot be built on by the owners of said lots, there having been a perpetual injunction issued against building on them some twenty years since.

Fourth—That the manner of laying the assessment was a fraud on the owners of property on the line of Broome-street, said assessment having been laid only on the line of Broome-street, from Broadway to Varick-street, instead of including the cross-street in said assessment, as has been done by all former Commissioners in laying assessment for benefit.

Fifth—We protest against the enormous amount of award given for the property taken—$47,500. This widening consists of taking 128 feet of land by 11 feet 6 inches in width, on the south side of the street, now appropriated solely for court-yards, fronting six houses and lots, which in reality now forms a part of Broome-street, and for thus taking away these six courtyards, the Commissioners have awarded damages at $47,000, and assessed the entire expense at $67,500, including their fees and expenses at $20,500, thus making it cost $67,500 to close up 128 feet of land already forming a part of the street, and belonging to the City, and for which but a small allowance should be made, and that as an easement. But why should it cost $67,500 for proceedings to take 128 feet of land in Broome-street, when an entire street up-town is usually opened at a cost of from six thousand to seven thousand dollars? We, the owners of the property assessed, protest that this exorbitant charge of $20,500 for alleged fees and expenses could not be legally charged on the lands.

Sixth—We protest against said fraudulent assessment, on the ground that, on the 18th July, 1871, Judge CARDOZO stated to the owners opposed to the confirmation that he would take their petitions and protests, and reserve his decision and examine said petitions, remonstrances and protests, and, if the facts were as stated by said petitions, he would send the Commissioners' report back for revision; but, instead of doing as he stated, as soon as said owners of property had left the Court, with their attorneys, he confirmed said illegal assessment, knowing it was a fraud on the City, and owners of property on the line of said Broome-street.

Seventh—That on the said 18th day of July, RICHARD O'GORMAN also stated to said owners of property on Broome-street that it was a most outrageous assessment, and he would see that it was not confirmed in its present shape, but, being the counsel of the Corporation, it would not do for him to say so in open Court.

Eighth—That it was a fraud against the City by charging the City with a part of the expense without notifying said City of said assessment, by $12,000, the amount in said books of assessment when advertised for inspection.

Ninth—Also by increasing the award $3,000 a lot after advertising said books were open for inspection.

Tenth—Also for taxing the City $12,000 after advertising said books were open for objection and inspection.

Eleventh—The object of our protest is to prevent the Controller from paying for said property taken till the meeting of the Legislature, when we shall lay the whole matter before that body for relief from said assessment.

Signed by J. D. WILLIAMSON,
W. HENRY GUNTHER,
JOHN PORCELL,
SIMON STEIN.

Sworn to before a Commissioner of Deeds,
W. H. SWIFT,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Controller Green and the Coroner's Fees.

The gentlemen comprising the Board of Coroners of the City and County of New-York called on Controller GREEN, yesterday, and stated that they wished to correct a statement made by the Controller before the Board of Apportionment in regard to the appropriation for the Board of Coroners for 1871. The appropriation for 1871, they said, amounting to $67,000, was made to pay off arrears of 1870, to the amount of $53,000, thus leaving for 1871 only $14,000, which was quite insufficient to carry on the business of the Department. The Controller admitted the correctness of the statement, but said that the appropriation for 1871 being exhausted, he could make no further payments to the Board until an additional appropriation was provided.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 23: Nos. 203, 409, 337, 351, 376, 395, 412, 422.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 M.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

[illegible]

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Herman Miller and Annie [illegible]; grand larceny. 2—The People vs. Hartley Goodhugh and Joseph Whalen; grand larceny. 3—The People vs. Margaret McNamara; grand larceny. 4—The People vs. Margaret Scott; grand larceny. 5—The People vs. Eugene Hubbard; grand larceny. 6—The People vs. Charles Wood; grand larceny. 7—The People vs. Thomas Green and Lewis Berge; grand larceny. 8—The People vs. Bernard Lenney; grand larceny. 9—The People vs. William Jones; larceny from the person. 10—The People vs. James O'Keefe; felonious assault and battery. 11—The People vs. John Riddle; receiving stolen goods. 12—The People vs. Maria Strauss; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

By Judge Blatchford.

Nathaniel Jenkins vs. John Johnson and others; default opened and decree vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 22.

By Judge Spencer.

Newdecker vs. Kohlberg; Mohn vs. Robinson; Same vs. Same; Ryan vs. Waite; orders granted. Ann Crane vs. Robert Crane; decree of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 22.

By Judge Loew.

Bunsted vs. Brinkerhoff; motion granted; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Abbott vs. Van Winkle; motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes granted.

Martin vs. Galey; motion to vacate order of arrest denied without costs and without prejudice to renewing the motion.

The People ex rel James Hazel; writ of certiorari quashed; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Spielman vs. Dingee; order supplementary to execution vacated and set aside.

Catharine Muntanichi vs. Peter Muntanichi; motion granted.

Lewis vs. Bulkley; motion for a stay of proceedings denied without costs; (see memorandum for counsel.)

Wertheimer vs. Frank; motion to vacate order of arrest denied—but the bail is reduced to $7,000.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of John Karr; application denied.

By Judge Robinson.

Casebloe vs. Butterfield; demurrer settled and complaint dismissed with costs as to defendant Butterfield.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 304.—*Ward vs. State of Maryland.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—The plaintiff in error was indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, for violating the statute of Maryland by selling by sample, in the City of Baltimore, certain merchandise (harness-fixtures) without a license, he being a non-resident of the State. The Court below held that the statute under which the indictment was found was not repugnant to that clause of the Constitution which entitles the citizens of each State to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, nor to the clause which grants to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, because that clause confers upon Congress no power of regulation or of direct control over the internal commerce or domestic trade of the States. Upon these views the indictment was sustained, and the cause is brought here, where the reverse is maintained by the plaintiff in error, and it is contended that the attempted regulation by a State of the manner in which trading within it may be carried on by citizens of other States, and in respect of merchandise to be introduced from other States touches the main affirmative power of ordinary active commerce between the States, confided to Congress, and in this case is a direct discrimination between citizens of Maryland and citizens of other States in respect of an ordinary and extensive branch of mercantile dealing. On the part of the State, the view of the Court below is adopted, and elaborated at great length. William M. Evarts for plaintiff in error; J. D. Jones, Attorney General of Maryland, for the State.

No. 268.—*Yeager et al. vs. Farwell et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri. This was an action of assumpsit on a promissory note for $15,000, executed in December, 1866, payable one year after date, of which the plaintiffs in error were indorsers. Their defense was that they were indorsers without consideration, at the request of the payees, and for their accommodation, upon the express stipulation of the latter that the indorsement should do the indorsers no harm. It was also pleaded that the note was not presented for payment at the place of payment, nor protested, nor was any notice of demand or non-payment ever served on the indorsers. The case turned upon questions of fact, which went against the indorsers, who come here insisting that the Court erred in its rulings. The case is submitted on the printed briefs. G. P. Strong for plaintiffs in error; T. T. Gantt for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Brady.

ANOTHER OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST IN PRISON.

In re. John E. Crandall.—The relator was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for his discharge from arrest. He is imprisoned for the non-payment of fines amounting to $22. It was claimed on his behalf that he was transferred from the old Thirty-seventh Regiment to the Seventy-first, and never having signed the by-laws of the latter, was not subject to its jurisdiction. Also that the warrant was defective.

Judge BRADY suggested that the statute gave authority to the General of Division to remit the fine if the relator was unable to pay. He therefore directed that the case stand over until Friday next, to allow this application to be made.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

INJURIES BY A HORSE-CAR.

Mary McEvoy vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for injuries received on the 2d of August, 1870, through the alleged carelessness of the defendant's servants. The story of plaintiff was, that she got on a car of the defendant to go to Thirty-ninth-street, telling the conductor that she desired to get out at that point. She signaled the conductor and he stopped the car, but before she had time to alight, it was started by the conductor, and she was thrown on her side, injuring her elbow and shoulder. Twenty-seven days after the accident plaintiff was delivered of seven months' twins; and this premature birth, together with a subsequent miscarriage and enfeebled condition of health, she claimed to have been the result of the fall from the car of the defendant. On the part of the defense it was claimed that plaintiff was negligent, and thus contributed to the accident; also, that even admitting that she was guilty of no negligence, yet the injuries she complained of were not the results of the accident. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $650.

R. S. Hope for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

ANOTHER "BLACK FRIDAY" SUIT.

Roderick Cameron vs. Frens, Derkheimer et al.—This is an action to recover from the defendants securities and moneys deposited with the latter as margin in gold transactions, and amounting to $23,380 85. It appeared that large transactions in gold, both in buying and selling, had been made by defendants as the brokers of plaintiff, extending from the 13th to the 30th of September, 1869, including transactions on "Black Friday." On the latter day defendants furnished plaintiff a statement showing that they had sold on his account $404,000 in gold, against which they held securities to the amount of $564,277 05. On the same day gold fell to 136, when plaintiff gave orders to purchase $404,000, the same amount which they had sold; and again on the 30th, the first day on which the Gold Exchange did business after "Black Friday," the order was renewed, gold selling then at 130. These orders were not filled, and it is claimed by plaintiff that if they had been his account would show a balance in his favor to the amount claimed in the action. The defense is, that on the 24th plaintiff did not deposit with defendants all the margin necessary to carry his gold, and that in consequence they were compelled to compromise with others from whom they borrowed gold on his account at a higher rate, and that more than exhausted his margin. The case is still on.

Messrs. McFarland and Lareque for plaintiff; Judge Fullerton and Mr. Burrill for defendants.

Remarkable Endurance of a Miner—His Fortunate Rescue.

The Deer Lodge (Montana Territory) *Independent* of Nov. 4 says:

"PETER COFFEY came in from Nevada Gulch on Thursday night, for Dr. MITCHELL, and gave account of one of the most remarkable mining accidents we have heard of. It appears that on Nevada Creek lived, remote from any other person, WM. CLEGHORN, a miner of intelligence and industrious habits. The mail-carrier, on last Friday or Saturday, in going by, left his papers at the cabin and wished to borrow a mule from him, but seeing no one about, went on his route. On returning on Thursday he found the cabin still tenantless, and the papers remaining where he had placed them. This unusual occurrence aroused his suspicions, and remembering he had seen tracks in the snow leading from the cabin on his last trip, he searched for and found them, and could find no returning track. He followed them to a drift in a bar, found that there had been a cave, and that CLEGHORN was caught by it. Summoning help, the miners succeeded in reaching and rescuing the unfortunate miner about sundown of Thursday, and Mr. COFFEY a few minutes later started for Deer Lodge, without ascertaining many facts, as CLEGHORN wandered in his mind when he was saved, though he was conscious and rational when COFFEY left. His head and chest were not caught in the earth, but his hip-joint was injured, if not dislocated, and his right leg crushed above the ankle. The drift was only a few feet below the surface, and he told them that on Sunday he could distinctly hear the miners walking and talking on the bar above, while he lay there crushed, famished for food and drink, in mortal pain, unable to attract their attention, and thus he lay for five and a half days. Mr. CLEGHORN is a man of powerful build, weighing over 200 pounds, but it is said he was reduced to a skeleton when exhumed. Dr. MITCHELL left immediately to attend him, and returned last evening. He reports CLEGHORN living and likely to recover. His hip was dislocated. The dislocation was reduced. Dr. MITCHELL will amputate his right leg below the knee on Sunday. It is the most remarkable case of endurance we have heard of."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The market for Gold was slightly firmer today, although it was sale day at the Treasury of $2,000,000. The amount bid for was $6,657,000, and the $2,000,000 awarded at 110.63½@110.77 ℔ cent. The Cash Gold in the forenoon was scarce for delivery, and a small bonus was paid for its use. The sales in the Gold Room fluctuated between 110⅝@110¾ ℔ cent., the same as yesterday. The difference was in the firmer demand at the price.

One or more leading drawers of Exchange call their today's rate on London 109¾ ℔ cent., but Bills of the same class were done today at 109½ ℔ cent. The supply of Exchange made this week by the Exports of Produce from New-York is about £1,000,000, or $5,000,000. The Exports of Cotton direct from the Southern ports are on the increase, though still considerably behind last season.

Money is in good offering at 6@7 ℔ cent., with exceptions in favor of leading Stock firms as cheap as 5 ℔ cent. Discounts at Bank are 7 ℔ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds are firm, and the old and favorite Railway Mortgages in request at full rates. The Southern State Bonds are weak, though there is a little more steadiness in prices today. We regret that we are unable to answer our Philadelphia correspondent, with any degree of satisfaction or certainty, in regard to the deplorable muddle in South Carolina finances. The newspaper reports ascribed to the different officials are neither clear in detail nor consistent with each other. The New-York and Western Roads opened firm this morning, and a further advance was made in Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi, and pretty free prices paid for other Westerns and for New-York Central. At and after the Second Board the demand was not so strong, and on some appearance of realizations on Union Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi, &c., the market gave way ½@1 ℔ cent. The same course of prices was noticed in Western Telegraph, which sold up to 69 ℔ cent. in the morning. The upward movement goes on in the Quicksilver Shares, and it is reported to be based on the early termination of the contract of the Company with the Bank of California, under which the product of the mine is delivered at lower rates than the price in the open market. In the Afternoon the Common Stock, after touching 25, fell back to 23⅞ ℔ cent. The general market closed as follows, compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 22.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	87⅞
Reading	118½	118½
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅛	102⅛
North-west Common	61	60⅞
North-west Preferred	90	90⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅛	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76⅝	77⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	54
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	62⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅛	68
Erie	30⅛	30
Union Pacific	28⅛	27⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	87⅞	87
Lake Shore, Scrip	81⅛	81

At the very close the dealings in the Railroad Stocks were steady.

SALES OF TREASURY GOLD—NOV. 22.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

Gold receipts	$2,393,770 46
Gold payments	106,100 00
Gold balance	67,518,316 87
Currency receipts	533,396 52
Currency payments	1,835,064 46
Currency balance	6,306,268 40
Customs	450,000 00

At the close of business the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The Miscellaneous Shares left off as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	121⅛	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅝
Maryland Coal Co.	21	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	30
American Coal	45	Mariposa Min. Co.	7
Spring M. Coal	[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co., Pf. C.	12
Canton Co., Balt.	80	Boston W. Power	4
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express	40
Cons. Coal of Md.	42	United States Ex.	56⅛
West. Union Tel.	68⅛	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	46⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99⅞	100
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	124⅝	124½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅝
Reading	113⅞	114
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	45	46⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	25	—
Northern Central	38	39
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅞	94

The new Stock to be issued by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, to which we made reference yesterday, is to be for $2,000,000 in place of $1,000,000. It is to be classed as "Special Improvement Stock," and it is explained to us by a Director that the issue is consistent with the lease of 1869. Our reference of yesterday was not intended to question the legal right of the Company to increase their Stock, but rather to express the regret, which we still feel, that the Capital Account of so important a road, under perpetual lease, should not have been closed with the lease itself. The following is the official notice to the Stock Exchange on the subject:

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Nov. 20, 1871.

W. B. Clerke, President New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the regulations of your Board, I hereby notify you that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will issue on and after Dec. 21, prox., 20,000 shares of a new stock, to be designated as "Special Improvement Stock," under which name I respectfully request to have it called at your sessions.

This issue is made in conformity with article 16 of the lease of the railway of this Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and represents actual cash values of property placed upon the railway by the lessee, the title to which property is now in this Company.

The shares are to be $100 each, entitled to dividends of 7 ℔ cent. per annum, payable quarterly, free of all taxes, from the means provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as stipulated in an agreement of said Company, a certified copy of which is indorsed on each certificate; but this issue is in all respects subject to the original or guaranteed stock to have distributed to it in quarterly installments an annual dividend fund of $1,380,000, free of all taxes.

I beg to hand you, herewith, copies of article 16 of the lease, and of the agreement indorsed on the back of each certificate.

(Signed,) Very respectfully, G. W. CASS, President.

The London *Times* has the following reference to the prospectus issued in London of the Emma Silver Mining Company of Utah, of which Gen. H. H. BAXTER, of this City, is the President—office at No. 45 Wall-street:

"Subscriptions have been invited for 25,000 shares of £20 each of the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited,) to purchase the Emma Mine, in Utah, stated to be half a mile in length, and held under a United States patent. From the 1st of May to the 1st of September last it yielded a net profit of £231,000, or at the rate of nearly £700,000 per annum, and according to a report of Prof. B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, it is a true mineral vein of great power and entitled to be regarded as 'one of the great mines of the world.' The price to be paid is £1,000,000 in cash, (less £150,000 value of ore on the way to England,) and £500,000 in paid-up shares, and the Board of Direction includes Gen. SCHENCK, the United States Minister in London. The dividends are to be paid monthly as they accrue, but are not to exceed the rate of 18 ℔ cent. per annum until a reserve fund of at least £180,000 (equal to one year's distribution at that rate) shall have been accumulated. Applications are to be made to the London and Westminster Bank, or to the Company, at their offices."

The injunction suits brought by the Commissioners of Middletown, Delaware County, against the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company have been discontinued and the Commissioners pay their own cost.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ended the 8th of November, give the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,111,563	Increase,	£6,926
Public deposits	5,206,515	Increase,	304,749
Other deposits	22,760,256	Decrease,	533,788
Government securities	15,001,023	No alteration.	
Other securities	18,232,356	Decrease,	318,869
Notes unemployed	12,291,015	Increase,	910,695

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,144,245, being a decrease of £313,735, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,074,930, showing an increase of £592,587 when compared with the preceding return.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now over 45 ℔ cent.:

[illegible]

BANK OF FRANCE—NOV. 9.

[illegible]

It is reported that the injunction suits brought by the Commissioners of Middletown, Delaware County, against the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company have been discontinued and the Commissioners pay their own cost.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the Currency value of $5,059,208.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson, and the opening celebration will take place on Tuesday, the 28th instant. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities of lumber are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF FOURTEEN per cent., and an annual increase of income of thirty-eight per cent., will be secured to holders of 5-20s by converting them at once into 7-30 Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAFETY and PROFIT.

First-class Railway Mortgages are now the most popular securities—combining, as they do, absolute safety with a remunerative rate of interest. The First Mortgage Joint Sinking Fund Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD TRUNK LINE are being rapidly absorbed by those making conversions of their 5-20s and other high-priced Bonds.

With a local through and business, either of these sources sufficient to meet all interest obligations and operating expenses, the Bonds of this section of the Ogdensburg Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic cannot fail to advance to par as this New-England enterprise rapidly approaches completion.

Price at present, 90 and accrued interest in currency.

For pamphlets, with full information, apply to Financial Agents.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, No. 715 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $16,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible]

COFFEE—The *North America* brings an addition of 5,747 bags Rio to the available supply. Of this amount, 550 bags have been sold on private terms. The general market is very dull, and values are more or less nominal.

COTTON—There has been a good demand noted for early delivery at firm prices; sales, 3,423 bales, including 777 bales to shippers, 1,922 bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales in transit. For forward delivery, a livelier trade has been reported, at an advance of 1-16c. ℔ lb.; sales 12,700 bales, basis of Low Middling [illegible]. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19	19
Good Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealing in State and Western Flour has been on a more extensive scale, since our last, with the advantage as to price, however, in favor of purchasers. [illegible]

GRAIN—There has been a more active movement in Wheat, with the main inquiry from export buyers, but values have been unsettled. [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request, at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@1 60 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. [illegible]

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after within our range, including crop of 1871 [illegible].

HIDES—Have been actively inquired for [illegible].

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, with values comparatively well supported. [illegible]

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for, and held with a fair show of confidence. [illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand, but less buoyant in price; [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 94c. ℔ gallon; market firm.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been rather more active. There has been more call for accommodation in the line of berth freights, chiefly for Cotton, Grain, Flour, Provisions and Resin, with rates quoted firm, as a rule. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was small. State Bulls and Steers sold from [illegible]. [illegible]

SALES TODAY.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG YARDS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 20, 1871: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—[illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—FLOUR unchanged, [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—FLOUR in fair demand and higher. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—FLOUR firm; [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—FLOUR dull and nominal. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—WHEAT neglected. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—TOBACCO active. [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—FLOUR panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations. [illegible]

[illegible], Nov. 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Winter Red held at [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—COTTON active and higher; Middling, 18⅛c.; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 63c. [illegible]

HAVANA, Exchange—On United States, today's sight, [illegible]

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 19⅛c.; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19c.; [illegible]

GALVESTON, Nov. 22.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 18c.; [illegible]

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; [illegible]

MOBILE, Nov. 22.—COTTON quiet but firm; [illegible]

NORFOLK, Nov. 22.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17¾c.; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 22.—COTTON strong; Middling, 17¾c.; [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17¾c.; [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, [illegible]

1½ P. M.—American Securities are quoted as follows:

[illegible]

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for both money and the account. [illegible]

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Rentes opened at [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜@9½d. [illegible]

1½ P. M.—COTTON—[illegible]

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—TALLOW, [illegible]. Refined PETROLEUM, 17⅜d. ℔ gallon.

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SOLON SHINGLE and THE VICTIMS.—Mr. John S. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—THE PET OF THE PUBLIC.—Adelaide Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TEMPTER AND LEAVE MAN.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE.—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE.—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BURNT DISTRICT.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirady Troupe.

GINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESS. (Opera Bouffe).—Miss Almes.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND GYMNASTICS.—Afternoon and Evening.

SCOTT'S THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, &c.—LECTURES AND CONCERTS.—Concert every day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrianism. GYMNASTICS AND GRAND PANTOMIME.—Harlequin and the Golden Fleece.

SEVENTH AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE.—Grand Miscellaneous Variety.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lectures by Prof. Henry Morton.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT by the Ninth Regiment Band.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by Hon. Carl Schurz.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, and one, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....30
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....75
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Remittances in either of our editions received from banks of the city, one week after the date of the letter.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases the writer's name and address are required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st. (junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts. at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We trust that the Grand Jury, so ably charged by Judge BENEDICT, on Tuesday, will take active measures to bring TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY to justice. That other Grand Jury, on whose mock investigations the *Tribune* is now placing such ridiculous stress, was packed for the purpose of screening Mayor HALL, "Ikey" OLIVER, a "chum" of "Hank" SMITH'S, OAKEY HALL'S, and the rest of the gang, was put forward to examine the witnesses, and the *Tribune* is very naturally delighted with his efforts. We hope better things from the Grand Jury now sitting. They will probably deem, with the rest of the world, that the evidence we have published in these columns affords basis enough for criminal proceedings, without putting newspaper editors through a preposterous course of questions about their "private" means of information.

How to Make a Reputation.

That Mr. HORACE GREELEY has contrived, with his curious capacity for blundering, to associate his declining days with the most corrupt clique of politicians ever seen in the world, is a just matter of regret to those who have hitherto believed in his integrity. His best friends have never denied that he was capable of performing amazingly foolish acts, but they have always thought that he was the tool of men more cunning than himself. Latterly, however, Mr. GREELEY seems determined to destroy this impression—by way, probably, of securing for himself a fair start in the Presidential race. He is at this moment engaged in the desperate effort to prove that Mayor HALL had nothing whatever to do with the great frauds which we have exposed, although HALL signed every one of the fraudulent warrants. Now, if Mr. GREELEY has been involved in any similar transactions himself, this course of his, inexplicable as it seems to the people now, becomes capable of solution. For some time past, Mr. GREELEY has had no political associates in the City outside the circle of Tammany Republicans; and even upon his innocent cast of mind, evil communications may work mischief. "HANK" SMITH, one of the most unscrupulous of all the "Republicans" who take the pay of Tammany, is Mr. GREELEY'S *alter ego*. BEN MANIERRE and a number of similar men surround his steps wherever he goes. To this degraded faction Mr. GREELEY is now hopelessly committed, for they have promised to make him President, and he believes that they can do it. It does not seem to have occurred to him that they have no other power but the power to ruin him, and that they are merely playing upon his well-known vanity for the purpose of accomplishing their own ends.

Not only has Mr. GREELEY supported HANK SMITH in the monstrous abuses which have grown up in the present Police Department, but he has even acted as a sort of decoy to lure unsuspecting victims to HANK SMITH'S bank at Bowling-green, which suspended last week. This is certainly one of the most serious mistakes—if so mild a word as mistake can be applied to such a transaction—into which Mr. GREELEY'S fatal Tammany alliances have ever dragged him. It was foolish enough for him to sell his columns in exchange for advertisements, and to represent that he has only received a small fee for his share of the Erie job, but this will characteristic stupidity, keeping quite silent about the obvious lie his still pending against Tammany. Twice the amount Mr. GREELEY says he has received will not cover the bills he has sent in. But this is a comparatively venial form of dishonesty. When Mr. GREELEY put himself at the head of a "Bureau of Migration," and invited, under the authority of his name, "all eastable persons, male and female," to deposit their money in HANK SMITH'S Bowling-green Bank—surely, when he did this, it became the most natural thing in the world that he should defend Mayor HALL, for he had placed himself in the same category as HALL. On Thursday last, only two days before the suspension of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, a long advertisement appeared in the *Tribune*, in which two names figured very prominently—those of HORACE GREELEY, and HENRY, or "Hank," SMITH. Mr. GREELEY is announced as President of the "Bureau," and NATHANIEL SANDS as Vice-President, while HANK SMITH was Trustee of the bank. This was a very strange association, considering all that has taken place. The following was a portion of the bait dangled before the unlucky poor:

BUREAU OF MIGRATION.

HORACE GREELEY, OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, PRESIDENT.

The Bureau have made arrangements with the

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York,

to receive deposits from all suitable persons, male and female, and of all nationalities of birth, in sums for any amount, from ten cents and upward, as trust funds, for emigration, homestead, and employment purposes, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum if for a longer period than three months, or five per cent. if for a shorter period. Each depositor to have control of his own deposits, and may withdraw the same at any time, with the accrued interest thereon, before he makes final disposition thereof. In no case shall any portion of the money deposited, or the interest thereon, be expended or appropriated for expenses or charges of the Bureau of the bank.

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!

All deserving persons, male and female, of approved character, able and willing to work, and who need employment at first to pay for lands and homesteads, buildings or building lots, according to his or her choice, or eventual selection, and who will make deposits in the Savings Bank from time to time, as above stated, of the earnings over and above what is necessary for the support of themselves and families, will be helped to employment in New-York, or its neighborhood, through the agencies and instrumentalities of the Bureau; but with the understanding that the employment is to be temporary, and that those employed are as soon as may be, to become united with some one of any of the colony, homestead or settlement enterprises the Bureau is promoting, or of which it approves.

☞ Deposits made by married women or minors shall be held for the exclusive right and benefit of such depositors, payable to them on their own receipt, free from the control of husband or guardian.

Deposits of any sum from ten cents to $10,000 will be received.

HENRY SMITH, President.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.

Now here was a scheme addressing itself chiefly to the frugal and industrious poor—the class which, of all others, deserves to be protected from fraud. The use of Mr. GREELEY'S name in connection with such a scheme was simply invaluable, because everybody knows that he takes a great interest in the subject of "migration," and is supposed to be more familiar with it than most other men. When poor people saw HORACE GREELEY'S name at the head of such a bureau, they naturally were disposed to repose confidence in its stability. "Surely," they would say, "HORACE GREELEY would not lead us into a trap. He is poor himself, but honest. He will not allow us to fall into bad hands." They put their hard-earned savings into the bank; and last Saturday the doors were closed, and they have not since been opened. A crowd of depositors stand round the bank every day, with a vague expectation that HORACE GREELEY will somehow or other come to their relief, since it was he who helped to lure them to its precincts. Only two days before the bank closed its doors, his name was still at the head of a notice inviting "married women" and others to place their slender funds in this suspended Ring bank.

It may be said that HORACE GREELEY has not himself wronged these unhappy victims; that he knew nothing about the affairs of the bank, of which his bosom friend HANK SMITH was President, the said SMITH being praised by GREELEY only on Monday last for his "*meritorious service*" *to the people!* People may say of HORACE GREELEY—as HORACE GREELEY says of SWEENY and HALL—that although he was identified with a great and cruel wrong, he took no personal part in it. But this line of defense is not enough to clear the character of either HORACE GREELEY, Mayor HALL, or PETER B. SWEENY. A well-known man has no business to lend his name to schemes into which he has not made a thorough investigation. If he associates himself with questionable persons, and allows himself to be used by them as a decoy duck, he shares the responsibility of their misdeeds. Mr. GREELEY should never have enticed the poor to give up their earnings, unless he was quite sure that the money would be faithfully guarded. Mr. GREELEY and HANK SMITH were the Presidents of the Labor Bureau and Bank. But for their names and influence, very few people would have put their money in either. Are they, then, innocent of blame? The bank suddenly closed its doors. Even if it should resume payment, great distress has already been caused. But Mr. GREELEY only made a passing reference to the incident in his paper, and on the same day he ostentatiously praised HANK SMITH for his "meritorious services." Does not this remarkable conduct require explanation?

We have stated these facts with as little comment as possible, and with the hope that Mr. GREELEY may yet be turned aside from the associations which are not only ruining his political reputation, but involving him in transactions to which the world is apt to apply very harsh names. Mr. GREELEY is not a child, although he sometimes behaves like one; and when he was asked to put his name at the head of a "bureau" such as that described above, he must have understood quite well what he should be made of that name. Many poor men will now [illegible] Mr. GREELEY [illegible] much reason. He may not have injured them himself, but he did not interfere to save them. In that way, his case very closely resembles Mayor HALL'S, and this doubtless accounts for Mr. GREELEY'S present extraordinary exertions to prove that Mayor HALL is an innocent man. He is in the same sort of boat himself. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Mr. GREELEY'S close connection with this bureau and bank is not [illegible] only "mistake" of the same kind which he has committed. Since he is resolved to prove that his Ring confederates are innocent, it will be necessary to show what has been the real nature of his connection with these men. In the meantime, will he tell us what he knows about HANK SMITH'S wonderful efforts last Sunday to save the Police Bank from sharing the fate of the Bowling-green Bank?

Survival of the "Fittest."

When the Directors of the Viaduct Railroad met, a week ago, and unanimously passed a resolution, which was immediately carried into effect, that they should all resign their places, we inquired if as a final "bursting up" of the whole concern, and congratulated our citizens on being rid of another gigantic "Ring" swindle. But it seems we were too hasty. Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, the Treasurer of the Company, took the earliest opportunity to correct our misapprehension, and informed the public that the meeting alluded to was called at his instigation, not for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and abandoning the enterprise, "but for the reorganization of the Company and the completion of the work." In accordance with this announcement another meeting was held yesterday, at which, we are informed, the remaining directors who were absent from the last meeting sent in their resignations, and a new Board was appointed. How this new Board got their election or appointment we are unable to say, as the meeting was secret, and the reporters were vouchsafed no further information than the bare fact above stated. The original charter of the Viaduct Company named ninety-three persons as incorporators, and required that they should meet within three months after the passage of the charter to choose a Board of not less than ten directors, who should hold office for the term of one year. It also provided that "all vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors by death or resignation shall be filled by the remaining members of said Board for the remainder of the respective terms."

Now, if all the members of the old Board resigned, as we are given to understand, we would like to know how the new directors got their appointment; and if they did not all resign, will Mr. DUNCAN, or some one else, please inform the public which one of them remained to appoint the new Board. We trust that these inquiries will not be deemed impertinent; for if, as Mr. DUNCAN says, this Viaduct scheme is to be carried out to its completion, and the City is to pay five millions of dollars, according to the charter, to build the road, every citizen and tax-payer has a right to know what is done and how it is done, and the directors have no business to hold their meetings in secret. We are told that this "reorganization" of the Company, however it may have been brought about, was for the purpose of getting rid of certain gentlemen among the incorporators, whose reputations are not in as good odor with the public as they were on the first organization of the Company. And yet these are the very men who concocted the viaduct scheme, and who procured the insertion of that objectionable clause in the charter, requiring the City to subscribe $5,000,000 to the road. It was done for no other purpose than to give these men the handling of that amount of the City's money, and, if we are not much mistaken, our tax-payers will demand that this clause shall be stricken from the charter, in addition to the expulsion from the Board of Directors of the thieves who put it there. No one will object to Mr. DUNCAN and his associates building a viaduct, or any other road, provided they build it with their own money, but they do object to building a railroad for a private corporation at the public expense, when there are far better plans for quick transit, which capitalists are ready and anxious to carry out, at their own cost. In Mr. DUNCAN'S letter to the Times, he speaks of the importance of the Company availing itself of this "valuable charter." Will he say that he considers the charter a "valuable" one, independently of the five million dollars which the City is required to subscribe to the road? If so, he will doubtless be willing to have the charter so far modified by the next Legislature as to release the City from a liability imposed upon it by the Ring for the purposes of plunder. Unless this is done, the public will insist that the charter be repealed altogether.

The Gas Monopolies.

The people, through their representatives in the Legislature, have given to certain corporations the exclusive right of supplying the City of New-York with gas. In return the people get the vilest possible product at the dearest possible rates. The streets are supposed to be lighted, and an enormous sum is paid annually for this purpose. But let anybody start about 10 o'clock P. M. say from the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, and make a tour of inspection along a stretch of Tenth-avenue, and it will be found that it is only by courtesy that the streets can be said to be lighted at all. There are lamps, indeed, placed at such intervals as ought to insure abundance of light, but the sickly, yellow flame which proceeds from their neglected burners suggests to the observer that he has strolled beyond the pale of civilization, and lighted upon a region where the oil lamps of a century ago are still in use. The pedestrian does not, it is true, lose sight of one gaslamp when he has reached the one beyond it. By a careful attention to the line of the sidewalk, he may steer his course from one light to another. But as we pay for the streets being lighted, not adorned like a rocky coast, with flickering beacon flames, it may be reasonably inferred that in this contrast with the Gas Companies the taxpayer is being swindled.

Inside of stores and dwellings, there is the same monstrous disproportion between the money paid and the light furnished in return. The companies have, like sundry other rogues in the public service, apparently forgotten that they owed any responsibility whatever to the people. The value of their shares and the amount of their dividends have kept steadily going on, while the lighting power of their gas has been steadily on the wane. It is about time that these rich and powerful monopolists were awakened from their serene unconsciousness of having made a bargain with the community which they are just as much bound to respect as a contractor is to pay his gas bill when it falls due. In fact, their responsibility is rather better defined than this, for there are numerous bills for gas presented in this City whose payment could very easily be resisted. The doctrine of averages seems to be a ruling idea with the gas companies. Once their mind is made up as to the quantity which any consumer ought to burn, it is perfectly vain for that individual to attempt to economize. He may try kerosene for a week or two, lighting only his hallway with gas, or he may go into the country, and burn nothing at all. His gas-bill will exhibit, all the same, its accustomed average, slightly increased or decreased, according to the season, and any remonstrances on his part will be met in pretty much the same way as those of the Irishman in the song, who was assured that the doctor was a much better judge of his being dead than he was himself. If the Metropolitan Gas Company and its lesser rivals in iniquity will persist in using inferior coal, in swelling the volume of their gas with all possible base admixtures, and in swindling their consumers besides by arbitrary measurement, it is well they should understand that a Reform Legislature has been elected to correct just such abuses, and that a salutary revision of their charters may be found essential for the public interests. From whatever quarter a remedy is to come, it must and will be found.

Co-operation in New-York.

There is certainly no one matter so important to the future relations of labor and capital in this country, as the form which co-operation shall take in various branches of production, between employers and workmen. Co-operation of laborers alone, we fear, will seldom succeed in this country, except in certain occupations which are readily learned, and in which success depends entirely on individual enterprise and courage and economy. Such pursuits are whale-fishing, or piloting, or various branches of fishery. Combination of individuals here have been very successful. But when we come to any complicated branch of manufacture, such as cotton-spinning, or woolen manufacture, the success depends much more on general management, on knowledge of the market and of financial matters, and on judgment as to public taste, and the probable demand. Many working men are not likely to possess this skill and knowledge.

Moreover, such occupations need the "one-man power;" their ventures must be made promptly and often in secrecy. A Democratic assembly of laborers could not wield this power. Should they delegate all executive and financial power to one of their number, and he were competent to the task, they would be compelled in their salaries to compete with the large companies which are always ready to pay such talent at the highest rates. For associations of working men would not be willing to pay one of their own number such salaries, as factory superintendents of first-class ability easily command, and if they selected second-class men, their co-operative mill would soon "come to grief," in competition with better managed mills. Even if they had taken from their ranks a man of marked talents, and paid him well, they would find it difficult to submit to him in doubtful and secret ventures, where he must be the sole judge.

We are aware that a few of the English experiments in co-operative manufacturing have been an eminent success. But there the men had no doubt enjoyed a long training in the preparatory school for co-operative production, the "industrial partnerships" between employer and workman, or in the co-operative associations for purchasing groceries and commodities. In these, they had learned the self-control and the wisdom and skill which would give them success when they combined for production and manufacture. Moreover, we have always had the suspicion that the working men leading these remarkable associations for manufacture, were not acting a thoroughly business part—that is, that they gave to their fellow-laborers abilities which could command far higher recompense elsewhere. A noble course of action, it is true, but which takes from the value of the co-operation as a business venture. In these few English instances, the laborers happened to have first class abilities given them beneath the market rate, and thus succeeded in their commercial enterprise.

However that may be, the hopeful direction for co-operation in this country is evidently in associations for "distribution"—that is, for purchasing and selling necessaries among laboring men themselves, and in unions between masters and workmen, made by giving the latter a share in the profits and perhaps in the losses. The societies among the working classes for cheapening commodities have thus far seldom succeeded in this country, but there seems no reason why they should not. They merely need a higher self-control and more judgment in purchasing than such associations have thus far manifested. There ought to be hundreds of "co-operative groceries" in New-York.

In the field of "industrial partnerships," we have already indicated a very interesting experiment of the Messrs. BURNHAM, carriage-makers, who have voluntarily given their employes ten per cent. of the profits of their business, payable semi-annually. Our attention is now called to a similar trial of the principle by the Messrs. CAMERON, engineers and manufacturers of machinery. This establishment employs in its works, at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, some one hundred and fifty workmen. Ten per cent. of all profits are divided among those workmen, in proportion to the amount of wages received by each man, in addition to his regular full wages. Up to this time, two full annual divisions of the wages have been made among the men, the amount received by each one being equal to about four and a half per cent. of the wages paid to him during the year. Of the aggregate amount paid in this way we have no information. This liberal system is working well, and producing far more economy and efficiency in the manufacture than formerly was the case. The "leakages" and the "loafering" are cut off to a most encouraging degree. The generosity of the arrangement is felt by the men, as the business is a successful one; and there are considerable royalties paid by the firm on the various patents used, and the employers themselves do not deduct their salaries from profits. Moreover, the workmen do not share in the losses.

The only apparent defect in the plan is that the Messrs. CAMERON have made themselves the sole judges whether each workman is worthy of this additional compensation. If in their judgment he is not, the share in the profits is not allowed him. The combination is thus not between the laborers and employers, but between the employers themselves. It is not an industrial partnership, but a device, and a liberal arrangement by those gentlemen to get better work done and have less leakage—a very proper and useful thing in itself, but not quite of the character of the arrangement in the factory of the Messrs. BURNHAM, nor bringing the experiment under the full category of efforts for co-operation. To be a co-operative experiment, the division of the profits must in no degree depend on the likes or dislikes of the employers for the workmen. It should be based entirely on production, and the proportional share of each laborer in it, and should be a thing of absolute rule, not of personal approval or disapproval.

The New Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The appointment of Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, lately head of the Census Bureau, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is one which reflects the greatest credit upon the President, and which will prove eminently satisfactory to all who desire a proper solution of our Indian difficulties.

Gen. WALKER is clear-headed, decisive, energetic, unimpeachably honest and humane. He will not suffer the Indians to be abused or cheated; but he will require them to keep the peace, and will see to it that they are neither unduly petted, nor cheated by speculators in the Indian Ring, nor allowed to murder at will. He will be a terror to dishonest agents, and his appointment gives reason to hope that the mismanagement and corruption which have caused in the past, and under other Administrations, so much waste and trouble among the Indians, will now be finally remedied.

To the people of the Western Territories, where the Indian question is one of constant excitement and vexation, we can say, that they have now at the head of Indian affairs a man who will do all that is just and honest, and to whom they may look for protection, and very energetic protection too, from the class of men who, in too many cases have excited Indian difficulties by their corrupt and reckless conduct, as subordinate agents of the Government. Nor will he allow a sentimental desire to preserve the Indians to stand in the way of making them obey the laws and keep the peace with their white neighbors.

The "Cocos Island Treasure."

San Francisco papers announce that a new joint stock association has been organized in that city styled the "Pacific Hidden Treasure Company." It is one more to be added to many previous attempts to snatch those riches from the deep, or from desolate islands, that are supposed to have been hidden by the old Buccaneers. Those adventurous and acquisitive persons are credited with having a turn of mind that rendered them solicitous for the interests of posterity, or endowed them with the prudence that resolutely defers the enjoyment of the present to the exigencies of the future. The prospectus of the new company smacks of Golconda or of Monte Cristo. Its shares have been fixed at the quiet figure of $300 each. In the event of success the trifling sum of $750,000 will fall to each shareholder. The projector of the scheme is one Capt. WELCH, and he has been duly "interviewed" by a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The Captain stated that he was the only person living who knows the whereabouts of the treasure, and it is not hard to believe that at all events no one else knows of it. He naturally declined to intrust the secret to his interlocutor, although the latter modestly suggested the propriety of his doing so. He, however, intimated that it was in the South Pacific Ocean, and expressed the firmest confidence in the success of his enterprise.

It is a remarkable fact that the failure of repeated expeditions of this character, does not deter men from risking their money and often their lives in similar adventures. It is not, of course, incredible that such hidden treasures may exist. Indeed, in the case of certain galleons that have gone down in deep water we are almost positive that they exist. The chance of pitching on the right spot, however, is in most instances very like that of coming upon a needle in a haystack. Beside this, pirates as a rule squandered their plunder in riotous excess, and, by all the legends of curiously wrought concealed by the Laffites and Kyds and the rest, it is doubtful whether such deposits, if made, were suffered by those who made them to remain undisturbed. To be sure there is the conceivable case of a temporary deposit being made with a view to early removal, and battle or wreck coming between so that the secret should perish. On the other hand, the early buccaneers knew each other's haunts, and were pretty sure, if any noted freebooter did not turn up or was not heard of for a time, to visit and overhaul his favorite retreats. There were several famous instances of this sort when adventurers blazed forth in Europe with great splendor, the mysterious source of whose wealth was long unknown, but finally determined.

Some circumstances suggest the idea that either the island of Juan Fernandez or of Cedros may be the objective point of Capt. WELCH'S expedition. Their comparative remoteness and inaccessibility, while they are at the same time not far from the principal trade routes, may have had much to do in causing to be first fixed upon as the scene of the romantic adventures of Crusoe, D'Arpentigny, and the several other heroes of Mother Goose literature. Some of these are of course, mere myths of antiquity. Some of them are of course, mere creations of romancers, and others of mixed clay. The size of most of these can be pretty determined by the crescendo upon them. All the heads of the statesmen are turned forward the next, after the custom of the primitive Church. Removals of this sort become monstrous, no doubt, with the process of large additions, yet the necessity suggests the wisdom in all cases of locating cemeteries at a distance from the centres of population. Of course, in the Merovingian period the burying-place now discovered was far out of the City of Paris, but events have shown that, for the sake of absolute permanency, it was not far enough.

An enraged photographer, named HENRY NEWMAN, did a strange thing in London the other day. He was employed by the well-known Miss MAYALL, in Regent-street, as a taker of pictures. Lately he became contentful of his duties, and, after some unheeded cautions, he received notice that his services after a given date would be dispensed with. At the same time he was told by his employers that if he wished to go into business on his own account out of London they would assist him. On the NEWMAN went to the gallery after business hours, and, getting quite alone into the studio, smashed with a hammer all the lenses attached to the cameras, and cut to pieces with a knife all the backgrounds. In a few minutes he had destroyed property worth three thousand dollars. That done he went straight home, took a dose of cyanide of potassium, and was subsequently found quite cold and dead in his chamber.

The first of a course of scientific lectures, under the auspices of the American Institute, takes place to-night, at the Academy of Music. The lectures are to be profusely illustrated by the aid of apparatus, experiments and illuminated representations on the largest scale. The lecturers are men of acknowledged scientific eminence, and the course can hardly fail to be influential in promoting the scientific education of the community, as well as in furnishing a very enjoyable way of spending an evening.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Depositors Still Kept Out of their Stock.
About the Conditions of the Bowling-Green Bank—What the Secretary said about His Books.

The discontent of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank at the present of losing their money, continues unabated. They express special dissatisfaction at the course of one or two officers in withholding from them the facts as to the real cause of the bank's failure. They want to know from the President or Secretary whether one of the Vice-Presidents of the bank has used its funds in an improper manner, or taken money for it on unauthorized collaterals; and the silence of these two officials in regard to so grave a statement only tends to keep alive the suspicions of the poor depositors as to its truth. When spoken to as to the condition of the bank and the alleged name of its Vice-President, Mr. the Secretary, has given little or no information. He said, last night, in answer to a question in regard to the report of the receiver, Mr. E. F. KNAPP, Jr. It is therein stated that he should not make public what he held so responsible a trust. When the improvement of his affairs is called into question, as a reason for his non-appearance at the bank in accordance with the requirements of the law, and from public rumor, only helps to increase the feelings of distrust and uneasiness among the poorer class of depositors, and to make them look on the darkest side of the failure. One gentleman who keeps an account in the bank said, in answer to inquiry, that a great number of people had come to him to ask what he knew definite about the state of the bank, suggesting that he would be able to inform them, being confessed his inability to obtain any information at the bank to satisfy them. He said that the bank could not make any loans unless it had checks to show for them, and that the president could not sign checks, so that the only source of the money, and the duty would then devolve on the active managers of the bank of showing what sort of securities they had accepted. As an instance of the way in which the bank was conducted, Judge HOGAN, one of the Vice-Presidents, informed him that he had not been consulted of its meetings for nearly two years, and has not been consulted about its loans in that time. He also says that when he asked Mr. SELMES about the suspension of the bank, he was informed that WALTER ROOME had taken some of the money and loaned it to his political friends. He seems to think it quite singular that Mr. ROOME should come forward and offer to give up his property to indemnify the depositors from any loss, if there was not something to be feared.

A meeting of Justice HOGAN and other depositors will be held at No. 12 Greenwich-street this afternoon, and the officers of the bank are invited to be present and furnish information concerning its condition.

The Case of the Tenth National Bank.

The bill in equity brought by RICHARD WARREN and EDWARD RAY, assignees for A. P. HASKIN & CO., bankrupts, which was dismissed by Judge BLATCHFORD, presented some interesting facts. The plaintiff used the Tenth National Bank and the Sheriff for moneys which had been realized by the execution of judgments obtained by the bank. An injunction was granted against the Sheriff, prohibiting him from proceeding with the levy, and from paying the money to the bank. After the injunction had been issued one of the State Courts directed the Sheriff to pay over the money. A serious question of jurisdiction was thus presented to the court, but was avoided by Judge BLATCHFORD, who merely decided the merits of the suit. He held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove the charge, and that the bank was entitled to receive the money. Gen. H. E. TREMAIN appeared for the bank.

Charleston to Have Its Own Day of Thanksgiving.

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued the following proclamation:

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16, 1871.

Whereas, The Legislature of this State, in their wisdom, have seen fit to name his proclamation appointing a day of prayer and thanksgiving to the Giver of all good gifts for the many blessings bestowed upon us during the past year; and

Now, therefore, I respectfully call on the citizens of this city of all denominations to meet in their several places of worship on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and there humbly bow down before the Most High God, our Heavenly Father, and thank Him for the many favors He has bestowed upon us during the past year, and pray for a continuance of the same; and I also request that all business be suspended on that day, so that all may be pleased to observe the day in a suitable manner.

JOHN A. WAGENER, Mayor.
W. W. SIMONS, Clerk of Council.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"MIGNON" AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. AMBROISE THOMAS' opera of "Mignon" was represented at the Academy of Music last evening, for the first time in this country. The qualities of the work, the beauties of the recital, and the favor with which the opera and its interpreters were received, will make an extended, though hurried notice, not unacceptable.

The story of "Mignon," founded upon an episode of GOETHE's "Wilhelm Meister," must first be told. The heroine, a child of noble birth, has been stolen by gipsies from her ancestral home. Her mother, soon after her bereavement, dies of grief. *Lotario*, almost deprived of reason by the loss of *Mignon*, forsakes his manor, and wanders, as a minstrel, from place to place in search of his daughter. For years *Mignon*, quite unconscious of her origin, leads a wandering life with the gypsy tribe, of which her beauty renders her the ornament. The chief, *Giarno*, who is a mountebank as well as a gypsy, compels the hapless girl to dance, and give other performances, in order to obtain money from the inhabitants of the towns through which they pass—and harshly threatens her with his stick whenever, from fatigue, she refuses to do his bidding. *Guglielmo*, a young student, happens on one of these occasions to be a spectator of Giarno's ferocity, and in order to prevent the recurrence of such ill-treatment, he purchases *Mignon* from her cruel master. Friendless *Mignon*, deeply touched by Guglielmo's kindness, gradually conceives for him an ardent and irrepressible attachment. *Guglielmo*, however, totally unconscious of the affection of his protégée, falls a prey to the fascinations of *Filina*, a young actress belonging to a troupe of Thespians on their way to perform at a neighboring castle, where a grand fête is about to take place. Foremost among the guests invited to assist at the festivities is *Guglielmo*. *Filina*, the beautiful but coquettish object of his admiration, is the idol of the hour, and her success at the castle serves but to increase *Guglielmo's* fondness for the fascinating comedienne. *Mignon*, who has accompanied her new master, watches with silent grief the progress of *Guglielmo's* love for her rival. At length, despondent and unhappy, and unable longer to endure the maddening jealousy which gnaws her heart's core, *Mignon* is about to seek death in a lake near by, when, of a sudden, a harp, played by an unseen hand, is heard, and in another moment *Lotario* appears. Abandoning her impious resolve, *Mignon*, little dreaming that her father stands before her, flies to the aged minstrel and implores council and protection. Carried away by the vehemence of her emotion, she prays that vengeance may overtake the abode in which her hated rival is, at this very moment, in the glory of her triumph. The performance inside the castle now terminates. *Filina* appears, surrounded by a tumultuous crowd of admirers, all loud in their praises. Mirth and pleasure reign supreme, when a lurid glare illumines the scene; the castle is in flames. Aged *Lotario*, whom the voice of nature has unconsciously interested in *Mignon's* behalf, has, half crazed with grief and trouble, lent an ear to *Mignon's* rash imprecation, and set fire to the castle. A scene of terrible confusion ensues. *Mignon* is nowhere to be found. *Guglielmo*, after an eager but fruitless search for her, rushes wildly amid the burning ruins, and, in a few moments, reappears, bearing the hapless girl, fainting, in his arms. In the third and last act, *Mignon*, overtaken by a dangerous illness, resulting from the fearful peril she has so lately and so narrowly escaped, as well as from the continued struggle to conceal the affection so long pent up in her breast, lies in a room in *Lotario's* manorial residence. *Guglielmo*, who has, meanwhile, assisted *Lotario* in transporting *Mignon* to the home from which the unhappy parent has so long been absent, has discovered, from the broken sentences which have escaped *Mignon* during the crisis of her illness, the secret of her affection for him. Through the medium of a long-concealed casket, containing a girdle worn by *Mignon* when a child; as well as by her utterance of the words of a prayer which her parents had taught her in her infancy, the entranced *Lotario* discovers, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that *Mignon* is his long-lost child.

The inexpressiveness of language in respect of music, and the characteristics of M. AMBROISE THOMAS' performances make the treatment of the score of "Mignon" a task of far greater difficulty than that of reviewing the dramatist's work. Printed words have little eloquence or charm compared with notes, and they are almost worthless when intended to reproduce effects wrought, as in the case of M. THOMAS, by a continued exhibition of science rather than by means denoting inventiveness and attended with decisive impressions. In M. THOMAS' mastery of counterpoint, in his thorough knowledge of orchestration, and in his exquisite taste lies, in fact, the spell of his compositions. Were not his librettos prepared with an eye to the potency of acting and of dramatic incidents, perhaps too much of the pleasure of the listener would be sought in the orchestra. The best of M. THOMAS' tunes are vague, and their development often affirms a poverty in creativeness which the opening bars would deny. The skill of the musician and the elegance of his workmanship could have no stronger proof than the success, notwithstanding the author's lack of genius, of several of his productions.

M. THOMAS is most frequently and felicitously inspired in "Mignon," and this fact lightens the labor of appreciation and renders it more grateful. That the opera is not deficient, in any part, in a sensuous beauty which no lines can describe, may be inferred from what has gone before. But there are also some notable portions in "Mignon," and these we may mention in their order. The overture, by its themes and instrumentation, is well fitted to serve as a preface to a tale tinged with a gentle sadness. Commencing with solos for the clarionet, the flute and the harp, it enfolds the air "Conosci quel suol," which clings, in a fragmentary shape, to *Mignon* until the end of the opera; and the polonaise. The chorus of tenors and basses to which the curtain rises is lively, but not at all striking, nor is *Lotario's* recitative with the harp. The gypsy music, ushering in the nomads who surround *Mignon*, is the first salient number, and is full of originality in rhythm and color. The tune is carried on in the orchestra, while the chorus is resumed. A waltz, admirably handled, but conventional in its motive, is bound to the chorus, the soprano *vocalises* of *Filina* overlaying the share of the instrumentalists. The quintet heard afterwards is only to be named as an excellent specimen of contrapuntal writing. The trio in the fifth scene is better; it is pretty, sparkling and deliciously accompanied, as are, indeed, nearly all the vocal parts in the opera. Subsequent to *Mignon's* narrative to *Guglielmo* is introduced the air, "Conosci quel suol," the key-tune, so to speak, of the opera. It is a melody of infinite suavity in its contour and in its treatment, especially until the bars with the flutes. The "Duo delle Rondinelle" is graceful and pleasing, but not nearly so spontaneous. The finale of the act is elaborate, cleverly worked up, vocally, and provided with exquisite instrumental support. The freshest music of the score separates the first from the second act. The intermezzo consists of a gavotte, than which nothing could be more novel, brighter or exquisite. A short bacchanalian song, by *Laerte*, recited behind the scenes, is conspicuous for a refrain endowed with what might be termed a grave beauty. The trio executed some minutes later is, like that in the first act, excellent gossip-music, spangled with the laughing-notes of the soprano. A dance-motive for *Filina* is part of it, and is tuneful, if formal. *Mignon's* styrienne is fascinating, mainly because *bizarre*, but the gypsy music woven into its last portion makes its close very effective. The rondo-gavotte assigned to *Federico* consists of the intermezzo already alluded to. *Guglielmo's* romance, in the familiar style of the modern school of French opera comique, is pretty and telling when delivered, as it is, with the right method. Next in order is the duet "Sofferte hai tu"; it is very touching, but more dramatic in the closet than on the stage. The polacca preceding the finale is in strong contrast to every other piece in "Mignon." Its rhythm, its brilliancy and its scoring, most delicate at times, and at others magnificently massive, assign to it the most prominent place in the opera. A few bars of recitative divide it from the finale, in which the confusion and fright consequent upon the alarm are skillfully portrayed by the management of the festal music heard before and now executed with a changed tempo, and accented by high passages for the violins. If the third act cannot be written of with as much detail as its predecessors, it is none the less to be loudly praised. It contains a melodious romance sung by *Guglielmo*. But it is to be cited rather as a mosaic of graceful phrases, forceful utterances and elegant harmonies, than as a series of distinct numbers. The terzetto and finale are in fine contrast with the melancholy of the earlier scenes, and the return to the key-tune of the opera is accomplished with a thorough understanding of the elements of a climax.

Last evening's representation, which was witnessed by an audience that crowded the Academy of Music, was very smooth, and marked by every evidence of success. It need hardly be said that the interest of the drama is centered in *Mignon*, and it is almost as superfluous to remark that the part could be intrusted to no more gifted or competent artist than Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON, for whom the Italian version of the opera was arranged. Miss NILSSON has added to the roles she has made her own in America one in which the variety of her histrionic talent has ample opportunities to assert itself. Her personation is, in truth, deserving of much more minute consideration than can be allowed it at the close of a first night. But its principal points may be indicated. The birth of *Mignon's* passion for *Guglielmo*, the joy with which her freedom is greeted, the first inroad of jealousy toward *Filina*, and its passionate outburst, were all pictured with an art the most finished comedienne might envy. As a later stage of events, the despair of disappointed love, and the subsequent fury aroused by the triumphs of a hated rival showed the tragedienne in the strongest light, while the pathos of the final scenes was of an order never previously attained to on the lyric stage of this City. That Miss NILSSON would sing the music in "Mignon" with faultless finish and taste was to be expected. She had, of course, to repeat "Conosci il suol" recited with a depth of sentiment and a delicacy of style not likely to be paralleled; the "Duo delle Rondinelle," and the *styrienne*. In the last-named piece, her acting combined with her singing to produce one of the liveliest sensations of pleasure experienced during the entertainment. Mlle. DUVAL proved herself a captivating and spirited *Filina*, and even the coldest of her hearers surrendered last evening to her influence. Mlle. DUVAL is not a great artist, but she has an agreeable organ, an excellent method, good looks, and an amount of histrionic experience imperatively needed by the songstress embodying the coquettish player. She acted exceedingly well, and her vocalization, if not absolutely perfect, was satisfying in no ordinary degree. Mlle. DUVAL's delivery of the polonaise had general recognition, though her voice is hardly of the proper timbre, and was not always used with a strict regard to true intonation. Her share in the concerted pieces was more creditable, in our opinion, though not so unanimously appreciated. M. CAPOUL fared fully as well as the ladies. As *Guglielmo*, he bore himself with his habitual ease and grace, and recited his two romances, the one in the last act particularly, with that fervor of expression and breadth of phrasing which make his smallest efforts worthy of eulogy. The love passages with *Mignon* in the third act, could not fail of their force with interpreters such as M. CAPOUL and Miss NILSSON. M. JAMET pictured *Lotario* with much pathos in the two first acts, and with dignity in the third. His air at the outset of the last act was redemanded, and while his singing throughout the opera was stamped by the refinement which characterises his style as much as it does M. CAPOUL's, his performance in the final tableaux revealed his claims to regard as an actor more clearly than any previous specimens of his work. Mr. LYALL was an acceptable *Laerte*, and will be a welcome accession to Mr. STRAKOSCH's artists, when the indisposition he still suffers from shall have departed. Mlle. RONCONI's voice is not strong enough for the Academy, and something more than an intelligent reading is looked for from *Federico*. We have only time and space to supplement this reference to "Mignon" and to its public rehearsal by a note as to the creditable efforts of the chorus and orchestra under the baton of Mr. MARETZEK. The relative smallness of the instrumental forces however, does not always make *stretti* safe, and the intermezzo alluded to above was taken so softly that it was quite undetected. The scenery in "Mignon" is almost wholly new, and the dresses are all fresh and appropriate. The artists were recalled at the end of every act, and after the curtain had fallen for the night.

Death of Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—This morning, at 6 o'clock, after an illness of two days, Lieut.-Gov. O. J. DUNN, died, aged forty-six years. His death was sudden and unexpected, and being a representative man of his race in this State, his loss to the colored people is very great. He was appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN in May, 1867, a member of the City Council, and held this office for nearly a year. In April, 1868, he was elected to the office which he held at the time of his death. He was at one time during his term of office, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and in that office, as well as a presiding officer of the State Senate, discharged his duties with credit and satisfaction. His disease was pleuro-pneumonia. His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, and, it is expected, will be the largest ever witnessed in this city.

The City Council, and a number of social and political societies and clubs, each passed resolutions of regret and sympathy for the death of Lieut.-Gov. DUNN. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. The Courts adjourned today. Business at the City Hall will be suspended to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

To-morrow will be a general holiday on account of the Fair. Business will close at 11 A. M.

Greeley, Tweed and His Bondsmen.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

When the head of the Ring, Mr. WM. M. TWEED, is arrested, the first man to step forward for his bail, merely in order that the thief may be kept from going to jail, is another of the same crowd.—*Tribune.*

Becoming one of TWEED's bondsmen is a matter entirely personal. If every one of our citizens who become bondsmen for criminals should be held as indorsing or sympathizing in their criminalities, many good men would be harshly misjudged. One of TWEED's bondsmen can say he has never whitewashed, excused, or defended him in any of the rascally transactions with which he and his associates stand charged. If "another of the same crowd" is to be charged with sympathy for Tammany Hall and its gang by becoming one of the bondsmen of WM. M. TWEED, why should not the public say that GREELEY, in becoming one of JEFF DAVIS' bondsmen, sympathized with treason, and aided and abetted him in his great crimes against freedom and humanity!

Fire in a Newspaper Office.

At 9½ o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the publication office of the *Evening Mail*, on the first floor of No. 34 Park-row, at the corner of Beekman-street. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and the flames were extinguished before any damage had been done. The fire had originated among some waste-paper, and was supposed to have been due to carelessness.

CITIES IN ENGLAND.

Their Organization—The Source, Nature and Distribution of their Powers.

M. LEROY BEAULIEU contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article on Municipal Reform, in which he describes the English municipal system in a manner peculiarly clear. His statements possess unusual interest to our readers at this time.

The cities, at the commencement of this century, enjoyed in England various prerogatives which had been granted to them by royal charters, or accorded to them by tradition. These were only privileged cities, under the name of municipal boroughs. After many attempts and long discussions, an organic law of the 9th of September, 1835, established more harmony in all these varied administrations, defined 178 urban bodies, and gave them a regular civil organization which differs notably from that of the rural parishes. The administrative authority in the municipal boroughs belongs unqualifiedly to the Municipal Council. This assembly is composed of three distinct elements: the Mayor, who, only, is the President of the municipality; a fixed number of town Councilors and of Aldermen. The boroughs are divided into several sections or wards; to each of these is assigned a certain number of Councilors and Aldermen; the Councilors are elected directly by the Burgesses, the Burgesses being those who satisfy certain conditions of taxation and domicile, the necessary amount of taxation varying with the size of the city. The Councilors are elected for three years, and one-third go out each year. The Aldermen are named by the Councilors for a term of six years, and go out one-half every three years. The conditions of eligibility are the same as for the Councilors. The Mayor is elected for one year only by the entire Municipal Council. The Council—made up thus of the Mayor, the Councilors and the Aldermen—is not merely a deliberative assembly; all active and executive powers belong properly to it; the Mayor is only a President without special powers. It is usual for the Municipal Councils to have a large number of members, divided into several committees, the powers of which are very extended. They are in effect delegated by the Council to direct the branch of service with which they are charged. In general, they act alone, with unlimited authority, with the reservation that they must render an account of their operations to the Council. Thus, Manchester has a Council, composed of a Mayor, sixteen Aldermen and forty-eight Councilors, divided into twenty-one committees. It results that the Municipal Councils hold a very small number of meetings, while the committees meet often. The Mayor is member, *ex officio*, of each one. These committees are reappointed every year. The duties of Mayor, Alderman or Town Councilor are not only gratuitous but obligatory. One can only escape them by the payment of a fine of £500. The Mayor is sometimes allowed so much for cash expenses, so much for horses and carriage, without destroying the gratuitous nature of the service. But in the most inconsiderable boroughs there are clerks under the municipal boroughs, charged with the preparation of business, and the expediting of current work. They are simply employes, with authority, but holding an important position, and exercising a great influence, as in able business establishments these clerks are few in number, and well paid. The expedition of business goes on with commercial rapidity. The chief of these agents are the Town Clerk and Treasurer. The Clerk concentrates in his hands all sorts of duties. He has a salary in the great cities equal to that of the ministers of many continental countries. At Manchester the Clerk is paid £1,500, the Assistant Clerk, £400; the Treasurer, £500. Liverpool gives £2,500 to the Town Clerk. In spite of these salaries, the Clerks are only agents, of whom the city demands great capacity, exactness and prodigious activity.

Besides the Municipal Councils, the electors name two sorts of functionaries, the Assessors, who assist the Mayors in the revision of the lists, and in all which concerns electoral operations, and the Auditors, who are charged with the revision of municipal accounts.

Beside the municipal boroughs there are other cities, governed, under the laws of '48 and '58, in substantially the same way by "local Commissions," elected by the rate-payers. The powers of these Commissions embrace all important public services—public lighting, the administration and police of the roadways, gardens, parks, carriages, public establishments, provision of waters, the Fire Department and the Police connected with it, the regulation of constructions, and of health, clocks, baths, and wash-houses, cemeteries, and markets. All these are really municipal matters, and in these local Commissions are sovereign.

OF LONDON.

That vast agglomeration of 3,000,000 of inhabitants, which makes up London and its suburbs, or, in the language of the English law, the Metropolitan District, is not subjected to a uniform *régime*. The Metropolitan District is situated within the four Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex; it is composed of the City of London, the Parliamentary borough of Southwark and an excessive number of parishes. Each of the parishes depends, for justice and for certain branches of administration, on the county in which it is included; there is the vestry, or general assembly of the rate-payers, which, according to English tradition, is the direct and all-powerful administrator of the particular interests within the parochial limits; but, in virtue of the act of 1858, these parishes, without surrendering their peculiar province, are grouped for public works of common utility in districts, which are thirty-eight in number, and are administered, according to usage, by local elective Commissions. These divers districts, in their turn, are bound together by a central Commission, the Metropolitan Board, which is invested with large powers for all that concerns the public works, the public health, &c., in the range of London as a whole. Thus there are three elements superimposed in the administrative system of the English capital: At first, a multitude of parishes; then, above, and at the first degree of concentration, thirty-eight districts; finally, and as the third degree of concentration, the Metropolitan Board. What machinery! What complication! Yes, but the complication does not necessarily result in confusion.

The City of London, properly speaking, represents less than 200,000 souls. In 1835, when municipal reform was accomplished in England, the city did not count more than 100,000 inhabitants, nevertheless the interests which were concentrated there were so considerable, and the respect inspired by its traditional constitution were so powerful, that its modification was not ventured on. This corporation was the only one in the Kingdom which preserved its ancient privileges, consecrated by a great number of charters, of which the first mounts back to the time of EDWARD the Confessor.

After further describing the organization of the City of London proper, M. BEAULIEU proceeds:

It has been seen that all the parishes of London, as a whole, like all others in England, have the management of the interests peculiar to them, and are administered by their vestries. For certain services of public utility it was, nevertheless, necessary to establish a bond, strict enough in certain regards, between these localities placed side by side, or penetrating each other. Hence was founded between these units a relation which was neither wholly an absorption nor a fusion, but which led to common action in certain fixed cases. According to the law of 1855, certain branches of service of public interest could be confided, by vote of the localities, to local Commissions. These constitute in London as a whole, a peculiar administration, of which the public works are the principal object. The metropolis has been divided for this purpose into thirty-eight districts. In each of these districts is a local Commission, proceeding from election. The members of this Commission are chosen in each parish by the Parochial Assembly, among the payers of poor rates, on an income of £40 at least. According to the importance of the parish, it names one or more members of the District Commission. These Commissions have among their attributes the construction, the support and the repair of all the sewers and aqueducts except the principal arteries, (the surveillance of the drains belongs to the parishes,) the care of the streets, the paving and the lighting. They name, moreover, the physicians charged with detecting epidemic maladies, or contagious or endemic, with searching for their origin, proposing means of combating them, and making periodical reports upon the sanitary condition of their locality. Each district has its own special budget. These thirty-eight districts are connected with each other by a Metropolitan Board composed of forty-three members, named by the District Commissions. These members are elected for three years, and one-third go out each year. The Board has the double right of naming its own President and all the persons whom it employs. The attributes of this assembly are as follows: The administration of the grand arteries of the sewers, (and aqueducts,) the naming of the streets, the numbering of houses, the opening of new streets, the aligning, enlargement and rectifying of existing streets. The Board has, besides, a closely-defined control with reference to the District Commissions; it decides appeals of interested parties from the appeals of the local Commissions, and sanctions loans on account of taxes, which these Commissions wish to contract. The purifying (*assainissement*) of the Thames is one of the principal works with which the Board is charged. To cover the considerable expense of these works, the Board can levy a tax of threepence per pound on all property, built or unbuilt. The other expenses of the Board are met by rates proportioned to the wealth of the districts and the benefit accruing to each from the new works.

The Police is an independent administration. It embraces London as a whole, the whole of Middlesex, and parts of Surrey, Kent, Herts and Essex, and its jurisdiction extends over the whole lower course of the Thames and its banks. At its head is a Commissioner in Chief with two Assistant Commissioners; these three are named by the Crown. The Assistant Commissioners are auxiliary to the Commissioner in Chief when he is present, and his substitutes when he is absent. They are besides Justices of the Peace and Police for the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Herts, Essex, Kent, Berks and Buckingham, and thus serve as a connecting link between the Metropolitan Police and that of the adjacent counties. The Metropolitan Police is a corporation having a patrimony and resources of its own, confided to a receiver named by the Commissioner in Chief, and representing the Police in an economical point of view. This Police system does not apply to the City of London proper. By the act of '39, in that city police service is intrusted to a Superior Commission named by the municipal Council, and a Commissioner in Chief—the name of the latter being submitted to the Government. According to English custom, which confides the choice of all employes to the chief of a service, the Commissioner in Chief names all the agents of the active service, while the Superior Commission chooses those of the administrative service. The regulations of the service in the city are framed by the Commissioner in Chief, approved by the Superior Council and submitted to the Crown.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Aldermanic Vote—Several Returns Missing—Gross Frauds in Others.

The Supervisors continued the canvass of the Aldermanic vote yesterday, and went through the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. The state of the returns was disgraceful. Several were missing, and others were grossly inaccurate. In the following Wards the vote was either incorrect or entirely missing:

No vote for Assistant Alderman in the First District of the Eighth Ward.

Inspectors of election of the Ninth District of the Eighth Ward sent for to correct the returns for the Aldermanic ticket.

No vote for Assistant Alderman in the Twenty-second District of the Eighth Ward.

Inspectors of election of the Seventh, Sixteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Districts of the Ninth Ward, sent for to correct the returns.

In the First District of the Ninth Ward the vote returned was 553, while the vote registered in the District is only 385.

In the Second District, Tenth Ward, vote polled, 412. Vote returned, 560.

In the Fourth District, Tenth Ward, inspectors of election sent for to correct the returns.

In the Fifth District, Tenth Ward, 432 voters managed, according to the returns, to cast 800 ballots.

In the Sixth District, Tenth Ward, more votes cast than voters in the district.

In the Seventh District, Tenth Ward, the vote on the general ticket was 462, and on the Aldermanic, 632.

In the Eighth District, Tenth Ward, the vote of the entire district is 400, while the returns show 632.

In the Third District, Eleventh Ward, the inspectors of election were sent for to correct the returns.

In the Sixth District, Twelfth Ward, the inspectors of election were sent for to correct the returns.

In the Twelfth District, Twelfth Ward, no vote for Assistant Alderman.

In the Second District, Thirteenth Ward, the inspectors of election were sent for.

In the Third District, Thirteenth Ward, the return more than the total vote.

In the Tenth District, Thirteenth Ward, the return more than the total vote of district.

In the Twelfth District, Thirteenth Ward, the return more than the total vote.

In the Seventh District, Fifteenth Ward, returns incorrect.

Eighth District, Fourteenth Ward, returns incorrect.

DILGER's (Republican) vote in the Eleventh District, Fourteenth Ward, was 35 on the County Clerk's return, and 35 on the Supervisors'. On motion of Supervisor CUDDY, the latter return was declared to be official.

The inspectors of election of the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward were sent for to correct the returns.

In the Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts of the Fifteenth Ward, the inspectors of election were sent for to correct the returns.

In consequence of the incomplete state of the returns canvassed yesterday, the correct number of votes cannot be given. In the case of the Assistant Aldermanic vote the same observation applies, but enough has been ascertained to show that the following have been elected:

Third District—HUGH O'BRIEN, Tammany.
Sixth District—MICHAEL HEALY, Tammany.
Seventh District—CHARLES P. HART, Reformer.
Ninth District—J. CODDINGTON.
Thirteenth District—WM. WADE, Reformer.
Fifth and Twelfth Districts—Doubtful.

Fifth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening and adopted several amendments to the Constitution of the District Associations, and indorsed the resolutions adopted by the Republican Central Committee on Tuesday evening with regard to Collector MURPHY. A resolution was also adopted favoring the renomination of President GRANT.

Political Brevities.

Last evening the Third Assembly Republican Association amended its by-laws so as to exclude firemen and policemen from membership.

The Fifth Ward German Reform Association met last evening at No. 159 Hudson-street, to complete its organization. Mr. GEORGE FILSNER was elected President, and F. A. BORN Secretary.

Last evening, Dr. LIMPERT, President of the Fort Vildungs Verein, delivered an address on the Reform movement before a large meeting of the Association in the hall No. 218 West Thirty-sixth-street.

A meeting of Republicans of the Eighth Ward was held at No. 248 Spring-street, last evening. After speeches by members, expressing satisfaction with the appointment of Gen. ARTHUR as Collector of the port, the meeting adjourned.

In the Sixth Ward a German Reform Association has been formed. The officers are: President, Mr. G. G. Fuessell; Vice-President, G. Staengel; Secretary, J. H. Dammeyer; Corresponding Secretary, Th. Ludwig; Treasurer, H. Brockhausen.

A meeting of German citizens of the Twenty-first Ward took place last evening at No. 535 Second-avenue, for the purpose of forming a permanent Reform organization. Mr. LEVY BERNSTEIN presided. DAVID M. KOEHLER was elected President; CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZWALDER and S. SCHULTZ, Vice-Presidents; LEVEY LIPMAN and CHRIS. SONNSCHMIDT, Secretaries, and ANDREW KOCK, Treasurer.

The Twenty-second Ward German Political Reform Association, at a meeting held last evening at No. 687 Eighth-avenue, effected a permanent organization by the adoption of a constitutional platform and the election of permanent officers. The following officers were elected: President, LEO. C. DESSAR; Vice-President, LOUIS WENDEL; Secretary, LOUIS KRAUSMAAR; Treasurer, THOMAS FULP.

At a meeting of the Young Men's First Assembly District Union Republican Association at No. 149 Hudson-street, last evening, the following officers were unanimously elected: John Robinson, President; John Conly, First Vice-President; John Glynn, Second Vice-President; Thomas F. McCabe, Recording Secretary; Edward Carroll, Corresponding Secretary; and George W. Murray, Treasurer.

Further Resignations and Appointments.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS and Mr. FREDERICK E. CHURCH were sworn in as Commissioners of Public Parks.

Mr. ISAAC W. ENGLAND received his appointment as Commissioner of Public Schools, in place of ISAAC BELL, resigned.

Mr. LAWRENCE, clerk to the Controller, has handed in his resignation. It is understood that he will be requested to recall it.

Mr. ARTEMUS S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears, who has been in the Finance Department for many years past, is, it is rumored, to be shortly appointed Deputy Controller.

The Mayor yesterday positively denied the rumor of the resignation of Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW, President of the Dock Commission.

The Broome-Street Accident.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JULIA LAWLER, of No. 185 Bowery, who died of concussion of the brain, caused by falling into the cellar of No. 317 Broome-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, but the jury recommended that proper safeguards be placed around the cellar, so as to prevent accidents in the future.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Unfinished Business Last Session—The District of Columbia Election—Triumph of the Improvement Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—After the assembling of the Forty-second Congress, last Spring, there was for several days a great deal of activity in the introduction of bills, joint resolutions, and the like. By far the greatest share of them were bills which had failed in the previous Congress to become laws. In many cases these reintroduced bills were changed by their friends in respect to such points as experience with them in the lobby, or ideas developed during discussion, showed to be desirable. Among the most prompt to make application to the new Congress were the land grant and subsidy schemes of various descriptions before the House. Twenty-two applications in the form of bills are thus to come up as unfinished business from the last session, and some of them are exceedingly indefinite in regard to all their terms, affording suspicion of land robbery involved. Some of these same bills were also introduced in the Senate, so that their chances of early consideration by one House might be increased by having them before both, and there are others there also, in all twenty-three in number. In each House and Senate an aggregate of 600 bills. There are three constitutional amendments pending, one prohibiting the chartering of private corporations by Congress, making all United States offices, except judicial, elective, and one not worth mention introduced by Senator DAVIS. There are also bills to admit to the Union Colorado and New-Mexico, bills removing political disabilities, abolishing the income tax and the franking privilege, in revision of the coinage, the postal and pension laws, and making a new apportionment of Representatives. The Postal Telegraph bill is pending. As will be seen from the above statement, the amount of unfinished business is very great, but some of it has been left over by several Congresses, and will be by this, so that the number of bills on the docket is of very little consequence in determining the extent or character of the work for this session.

The election held here today has resulted in an almost unanimous triumph for the Governor, the Board of Public Works and the improvement loan, there being but few votes in opposition to the latter. The Republicans also carry all the legislative districts but one or two, and the Democrats in those districts are in favor of the improvement loan. Among the representatives elected are four colored Candidates and J. W. LEBARNES, who figures here as chairman of the Republican General Committee of the District, but who voted for BUTLER in the Worcester Convention as a delegate from Western Massachusetts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PACIFIC STATES REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Pacific States Republican Association last night elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, S. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory; Vice-Presidents, C. J. Hellyer, of Nevada, J. S. Tickenor, of California; Treasurer, L. S. Thompson, of Oregon; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Dejester, of Washington Territory.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Charles W. Seaton, of New-York, was today appointed Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Major Johns. Mr. Seaton has been for a year or more a head of a division in the Census Office and his present appointment is understood to be owing to the merit and ability displayed in that position, and not in any degree to political packing. Thomas J. Durand, of Washington, formerly of Louisiana, has been appointed Advocate on the part of the United States, before the arbitrators appointed to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, in place of Caleb Cushing, resigned. J. E. White, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the railroad mail service of the Fifth Division, vice George W. Wood, resigned. Gen. Walker, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon his duties on Monday. He did not seek the office, but was selected because of his peculiar fitness for it. Dr. Daniels, who was an acceptable agent at Lake Travers, has been appointed to Red Cloud's agency, and D. R. Risley, of St. Louis, agent for Spotted Tail's Indians. These agents were appointed on the recommendation of the Episcopal Church.

Proposed Temperance Conference.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—H. S. MCCOLLUM, Chairman, and S. B. DICKINSON, Secretary, have issued a call for the Committee of the State Temperance Society, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, organized as a joint committee, to meet in Syracuse, at TALBOTT's new temperance hotel, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. to consider the form of a law to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, and to confer in reference to future work in the State. The call invites all earnest friends of local prohibition to participate in the deliberations of the Joint Committee.

Failure of a Prominent Grain Dealer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The rumor which prevailed yesterday of the failure of a leading grain dealer on the dock culminated this morning in the announcement of the suspension of C. L. NIMS. Report fixes the amount at $250,000 or over. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the deficit on account of the illness of NIMS. His physicians say that he will be out in a day or two. Creditors who have had a personal interview with NIMS say he assures them that, if permitted to manage his affairs, he will have assets sufficient to pay all liabilities. He has an immense amount of grain in store in New-York, here and afloat.

Threatened Danger to the City of New-Orleans from the Levees.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 18.

The broken levees above Carrollton present just now a very threatening aspect. In two places the embankments have tumbled into the river, and a mile or two of new levee must be constructed within forty or fifty days, or the City of New-Orleans will be subject to overflow at the first rise of the Winter floods. The danger is no imaginary one. Two hundred thousand people and two hundred millions of property are in jeopardy if this levee be not speedily and securely reconstructed. It has been commenced by the Levee Company, but the progress is not satisfactory, and the line staked out is not considered by any means sufficiently extended. The new works commence at a short distance above the Carrollton Hotel, and in order to cover weak and threatened points should be continued as high up as Fort Parapet.

A Circus Company Attacked by Mounted Ruffians.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Nov. 18.

While Wootten & Haight's Empire City Circus and Menagerie were preparing to leave Amite, Thursday evening at 10 o'clock, for this city, a party of twenty or twenty-five men on horseback attacked them just as they were getting their camels on the train, and fired two shots—one hitting the camel in the side, and the other striking the passenger-car, full of women and children. The circus people left the train and captured two of the men, whom they brought to this city and turned over to the Police. The men are now locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. We understand they will be brought before Commissioner WELLER for examination.

A Boy Badly Injured by a Car Conductor.

THOMAS DERMODY, aged twelve years, of No. 698 Water-street, yesterday afternoon was thrown from car No. 108 of the Cross-town line, in Grand-street, near Pitt, by the conductor, MARCUS L. LEWIS. His head was severely injured by striking the pavement, and as he fell he was run over by a vender's wagon, driven by JOHN WHITE, of No. 93 Willet-street, and his leg was severely injured by this second disaster. LEWIS and WHITE were both arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

The New-Jersey Railroad Accident.

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen have investigated the cause of the accident at the Newark-avenue crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad a week ago. They find that the chief blame rests with the employes of the Railroad Company, though the accident might have been avoided if the horse-car had been less crowded. In their report they recommend an ordinance requiring the horse-car company to employ, from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening double the number of cars, they now use, and request that the New-Jersey Railroad Company establish a station at Summit-street for the accommodation of up-town residents.

THE INDIANS.

Gov. Stafford, of Arizona, on the Apache Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Hon. A. P. K. STAFFORD, Governor of Arizona, publishes an exhaustive review of the Apache question in the *Alta California* this morning. He warmly indorses Gen. CROOK's policy of uniting the friendly Indians against the Apaches, and says the robbed and plundered citizens of the Territory are sick and tired of war, and earnestly desire that the flow of blood shall stop. They are anxious to co-operate with any one who will adopt practical measures leading to this result. Had Gen. CROOK gone on with his plans it would have been but a few months before the entire tribes would have sued for peace upon terms that would have insured the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of this Territory. Any other kind of peace is a monstrous crime against this people and a swindle upon the Government and the whole people who are taxed to feed and clothe the Indians. A year ago last May I visited the Apaches being fed at Camps Goodwin and Apache. Their Chiefs expressed a desire for peace, and I hoped their professions were sincere, but soon found that there was not a stage of train taken, or farming settlement attacked, or herd captured without more or less of these Indians being engaged in the depredations, and as soon as their nefarious work was done, would return again to their posts for rest, food and protection. I found such to have been the result of all similar attempts which have been made to settle the Apache question upon terms of humanity. Instead of resulting in peace to the country and security to the citizens, the more Indians fed and protected at posts, the greater has been the destruction of life and property, and after remaining for a time at posts they have in every instance save one left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war. Such has been our experience with the Apache Indians and such has been the experience of the Catholic Fathers who for a century have extended to them the olive branch of peace and have invariably been rewarded with treachery and fiendish outrage. He denounces COLYER for dodging through the country, refusing to see or hold communication with white settlers, treating with contempt all overtures from them, and says he made no peace, but only bribed a few unrepentant Indians with presents to get on reservations for a few days, draw rations and clothing, and go away on the war-path again. The Governor says it would be cheaper for the Government to board the entire Apache nation at a first-class hotel than to form such a policy when Arizona, with proper protection, would within five years produce $20,000,000 of gold and silver annually. He gives a long list of murders and outrages committed by the Apaches since COLYER's visit. The plunder of murdered citizens, in some cases, was recovered from the Indians on reservations. The *Alta California* editorially indorses the Governor, and says he cannot be accused of ignorance of the subject, nor his facts controverted, and the responsibility of the recent butcheries by the Apaches rests directly on COLYER and his associates.

Rain from a Cloudless Sky.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin, Nov. 16.

Rain in very fine drops, from a cloudless sky, during bright sunshine, has been falling a large portion of the time for three successive weeks, in two places, in the town of Knobnoster, Mo. For a few days past a third spot has been added to the number of places thus strangely visited. These spots of ground, from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter, are all of them considerably elevated, and in each instance occupied by peach trees. Other peach orchards in the neighborhood, and other portions of those named, have been visited by the citizens of the place, to see whether this peculiar tree had anything to do with this phenomenon, but they discovered nothing strange among the other peach-trees. I visited all of these spots on a cloudy day, and discovered nothing unusual, except that the ground had been thoroughly tramped by visitors. These facts can be substantiated by scores of visitors, one of whom is the Postmaster of the place, Mr. CHESTER, and in whose garden is one of the spots named. The attention of his family was first called to it by his little daughter, ten years of age, coming to the house, saying, "It will rain to-morrow, because it is raining now while the sun shines."

JAMES FRENCH,
Secretary Baptist Missions.

Deadly Affray.

Tuesday night EDWARD WEISER and RICHARD MILLER, half brothers, became engaged in an affray in the basement of No. 193 East Houston-street, when MILLER beat WEISER over the head with a sword, inflicting injuries which are thought dangerous. The Police were not informed of the affair until a late hour last night, and consequently MILLER is still at large.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received by the latest English mail a full supply of the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *Examiner*, *Nature*, &c. Every periodical of acknowledged value published in Europe or America will be found on BRENTANO's counter.

Fine Bronze Centre Pieces
AND
CARD RECEIVERS,
A LARGE VARIETY.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane and No. 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $30 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY's YEAST POWDER, the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, &c.—*Advertisement.*

209 Babies.

PORTRAITS OF TWO HUNDRED AND NINE BABIES, all shown in HEARTH AND HOME in the THANKSGIVING NUMBER, now ready. Almost every mother can find a picture of her own baby in this striking group. The largest crowd of babies ever pictured together. Get the paper and look at it.

Every Newsman has it for 8 cents.

209 Baby Portraits
IN
HEARTH AND HOME............THIS WEEK.

All Newsmen supply it at 8 cents. So will the Publishers,

ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

N. B.—There are lots of Thanksgiving stories, pictures, &c., in the same number of HEARTH AND HOME.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

In Russia, Vapor Baths are a National institution, indulged in by all classes. Hence their name—RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS. These baths are located in this City at No. 25 East 4th-st., and are arranged on a scale and in a manner not excelled in this country or Europe.

Flowers.—Hyacinth and other Winter Flowering Bulbs. Illustrated Catalogue sent free to all applicants. RICHARDSON & GOULD, Seed and Bulb Warehouse, No. 245 Broadway.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants and grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

A Universal Remedy.—Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs, colds and bronchial affections, stand first in public favor and confidence. This result has been acquired by a test of many years.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $1. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 86 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

HILL—EDSALL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, 22d inst., by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., STANLEY S. HILL to ELIZABETH EDSALL, daughter of William Edsall, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Sag Harbor and Riverhead papers please copy.

KILBRETH—OUDIN.—At Calvary Church, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Arthur Lawrence, JAMES T. KILBRETH to Miss SOPHIE AGNES OUDIN, all of this city.

☞ Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

LYON—SEAMAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. John Ebe, assisted by Rev. Horace James, EDWIN LYON and MARY A., daughter of Charles H. Seaman, Esq., all of Greenwich. No cards.

LEE—KING.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., BENJ. FRANKLIN LEE to MARY RAY, daughter of the late James Gore King, Esq., all of this City.

NICOL—PRENTICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, ROBERT NICOL to MARY E., only daughter of Frederic Prentice, Esq., of this City.

TAYLOR—SECOR.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1871, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, EDWARD L. TAYLOR to SARAH, daughter of Zeno Secor, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

TOWNSEND—BEARE.—On Tuesday, 21st inst., at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, RODOLPH DOUW TOWNSEND and LOUISA DE LUCENA, daughter of the late Thomas M. Beare, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At her residence, No. 21 East 59th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, ELIZA ANDERSON, in the 73d year of her age. Relict of George, and beloved mother of Charles Ferris and James Monroe Anderson.

Funeral will take place from Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ACHESON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, EUPHEMIA, wife of Dr. J. J. Acheson, and eldest daughter of the late John Culbert.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BERRODY.—At Dorchester, Tuesday, Nov. 21, Mrs. L. D. BERRODY, of Lancaster, Mass.

FERGUSON.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 22, SAMUEL B. FERGUSON, aged 74 years.

Funeral Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bridgeport.

NORTHRUP.—On the 22d inst., after a lingering illness, ELIZA NORTHRUP.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her stepfather, John W. Taylor, No. 211 Hall-st., Brooklyn.

RYERSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, HENRY W. RYERSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 Barrow-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M.

His remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday morning for interment.

ROBERTSON.—On Nov. 21, 1871, ISABELLA R., relict of the late William Robertson, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, William Robertson, No. 120 State-st., Brooklyn.

RUTHERFURD.—At Newark, N. J., on the 21st inst., JOHN RUTHERFURD, aged 81 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERRY.—At Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 19, 1871, CHARLES SHERRY, Jr., son of Charles Sherry, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 8, 11½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.

TUCKERMAN.—On Wednesday, 22d inst., RUTH, daughter of Lucius and Elise W. Tuckerman, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place from All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. His friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THIBAULT.—In this City, Tuesday, Nov. 21, WILHELMINA, wife of A. Thibault.

Funeral services will take place this morning at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VELDRAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, GEO. W. VELDRAN, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 17 Renwick-st., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The members of G Company, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend.

WILKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, 1871, EDWIN WHITMORE, youngest son of Frederick and Lucy A. Wilkinson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 277 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

209 BABIES!

PORTRAITS OF TWO HUNDRED AND NINE BABIES, all shown in HEARTH AND HOME, in the THANKSGIVING NUMBER, now ready. Almost every Mother can find a picture of her own baby in this striking group. The largest crowd of babies ever pictured together. Get the paper and look at it.

Every Newsman has it for 8 cents.

209 BABY PORTRAITS
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ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway.

N. B.—There are lots of Thanksgiving stories, pictures, &c., in the same number of HEARTH AND HOME.

VOLUME FORTY-TWO
OF THE
CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.
ADVANCED THINKING: Its Fascination and Perils.
CHRISTIAN ETHICS AND THE STATE.
FRESH AIR AND OPEN FIRES.
DOES IT PAY.
INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.
ELEMENTS OF MINISTERIAL SUCCESS.
CENTENNIAL NOTES, &c., &c.
Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D.D., Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D.D.,
Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D.D., Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D.,
Rev. JOHN A. TODD, D.D., Rev. DR. NEWTON,
Rev. H. D. GANSE, and others.
OFFICES—No. 5 New Church-st., corner of Fulton-st.
TERMS—$3 per annum, in advance.

GOULD'S "WEST WIND."
Mr. Barnes has kindly consented to allow
AN EXHIBITION
of this great piece of statuary.
The receipts for the benefit of
THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.
Tickets obtained at Nos. 114, 701 and 1,000 Broadway, New-York, and the drug and book stores, Brooklyn.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Nov. 20; whole tickets $25, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE—Equal to best, at half price; patent combination or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c. $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 588 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock, to act upon proposed amendments to the constitution.
By order of GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.
GEORGE W. LOCKEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Temperance Hall, No. 141 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kronau's Hall, No. 248 West 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at No. [illegible] East 26th-st.
[illegible], President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Street-Cleaning Swindle—Mortality and Progress of Contagious Diseases—The Tabernacle Tenement Ordered to be Closed.

At the session of the Board of Health yesterday a report was made by the Sanitary Committee upon the condition of the streets, in which it is said that the street-cleaning contract is not complied with, as there are frequent failures to remove garbage, and many of the streets were not cleaned at all during the past week, while those which were gone over by the force of the contractor were imperfectly cleaned. It was also said that the garbage and street refuse were still dumped into open lots and slips in defiance of law. Upon suggestion of President BOSWORTH the report was sent back to the Committee to specify these slips and lots, so that Contractor BROWN might not be able to deny the facts when the report is sent to the Street-cleaning Commission, to which body it was sent.

A report was read from Dr. JUDSON, Health Inspector, recommending that the old Tabernacle tenement, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Mulberry-street, in which the fire occurred on Sunday last, be closed, as being unfit for human habitation. The Board, by a unanimous vote, ordered the house to be closed at 12 o'clock noon on the 20th day of December next, and to be not again occupied as a human habitation without a special permit from the Board.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, presented a report, in which it was stated that there were 115 cases of contagious diseases last week, being twenty-one more than the previous week. The chief increase was in small-pox, which rose from twenty-five to forty-three. The following is the number of cases of contagious diseases reported for the week ended the 18th inst.: Typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 30; small-pox, 43; measles, 4, and diphtheria, 8. Dr. MORRIS, in alluding to the rapid increase in small-pox, says: "It is now apparent that the City is in danger of a widespread epidemic, which will not only destroy many lives, but impoverish many others. No class is exempt from this loathsome disease, and it can only be controlled by the most prompt and effective measures. Every person who has not undergone successful vaccination or revaccination during the last six years should at once resort to that means for protection. It is the only recognized preventive against this disease. As a proof of its protective value, (if any is needed,) I can say that of over 90,000 persons who were vaccinated by the officers of the Health Department, during the months from March to October of this year, there has not one been reported to this Bureau as having had an attack of small-pox or varioloid."

Dr. CHARLES P. RUSSEL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 429 deaths, being an increase of 7 over the previous week and 63 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 102 deaths, constitutional 104, local 162, developmental 29, and violent causes 28. The fatal cases of small-pox almost doubled, having increased from 4 to 7, the highest weekly number within a month.

New-York Woman's State Hospital—Annual Report—Financial Condition of the Society—Number of Women Relieved.

The sixteenth anniversary of the New-York Woman's State Hospital was celebrated yesterday afternoon in that institution, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, in the presence of a large number of the friends and patrons of the Hospital. Mr. J. W. BEEKMAN, President of the Board of Governors, occupied the chair.

The report of the Governors was read, showing that the institution was extending its sphere of usefulness, and nearly every State in the Union was represented in its wards. The large bequests which were annually received evinced the fact that there were those who appreciated the benefits of this institution; but still, notwithstanding the exercise of the most rigid economy, the supply did not exceed the demand. There was a debt of $30,000, which should be paid, and some improvements should be made in the building.

The report of the lady supervisors urged the representative women of this City to participate in their labors by visiting the suffering in the Hospital and showing a personal interest in its progress.

The Treasurer's report showed that during the year ended 1st November, 1871, the amount of receipts was $21,180 31; expenditures, $21,100 32; balance in hands, $78 99.

Dr. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Surgeon-in-Chief, read the annual report. He stated that at the last report there were 57 patients in the Hospital. Since then, 173 patients were admitted, making in all 230 cases. Of this number, 151 had been discharged—cured and improved; three cases received no benefit from the treatment; 13 cases were discharged soon after admission, as unsuited for treatment in this institution, and 9 deaths occurred, leaving in all 54 patients under treatment on the 1st of November last; 1,475 cases had been treated by the outside department during the same period.

Dr. THOMAS delivered an address, in which he observed that the establishment of this Hospital was an era in the treatment of female afflictions.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS urged the lady managers to renewed exertions.

After an address by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, pastor of the Church of the Stranger, and some vocal music, the proceedings terminated.

The Steam-Ship Egypt—The New Vessel of the National Line.

The National line's new steamer *Egypt* arrived at this port yesterday morning, having made the run in nine days and fourteen hours. As the *Egypt* is by far the largest vessel afloat, (excepting only the *Great Eastern*,) a brief description of her may be interesting. The *Egypt* is 450 feet and 6 inches in length, 44 feet in breadth of beam, and 36 feet in depth of hold. Her gross register tonnage is 5,150 tons. Her engines are constructed on the compound principle, working up to 3,000 horse-power, being supplied with steam from six double boilers, arranged in two sets of three each. She is a complete four-decker, with a spar deck flush fore and aft. Her decks are strongly plated with steel and planked over with pine. She has five steam winches for working the pumps, hoisting the sails, and loading and discharging cargo. She has four masts and two funnels, and can carry as much sail as any vessel afloat. The lower masts are of iron, and the lower yards and lower topsail yards are of steel. The space under the spar deck accommodates all the first-class passengers, officers, and crew, the cooking galleys, ice-houses, &c.; while the whole space between the main and lower decks is left entirely for steerage passengers.

Serious Fire in Houston-Street.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the rear of the third floor of No. 202 West Houston-street, and before the flames were extinguished they extended to the fourth floor, and inflicted considerable damage to the building and contents. The loss of HIRAM KNAPP, manufacturer of shoddy and flock, was $1,500, but he is insured for $2,000 in the Narragansett and Lycoming. G. STRAUB, cabinet-maker, who occupied a part of the third floor, lost $600 in damage to stock, which is insured for $1,000 in the Andes. KEIRUS & HUMMEL, dealers in hard-wood molding, whose loss is $800, insured for $2,000. A. SETZER, manufacturer of packing-boxes, who occupied the first floor and basement, lost $600 in damage to stock; insured for $3,000. The building, which is owned by J. J. MCCUNN, will require $1,000 for repairs, and is insured for $8,000. The disaster originated in the friction of machinery, and was caused by the carelessness of an employe in feeding rags in a picker in the shoddy-mill.

The Aldermanic Vote.

In the matter of the mandamus against the Board of Canvassers to compel them to count the votes for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, counsel for the Canvassers appeared before Judge BRADY yesterday, and presented an affidavit showing that the Canvassers were proceeding with due diligence to complete the count. Under these circumstances Judge BRADY permitted the further argument to stand over until to-day in order to accommodate Mr. BEACH, counsel for the Canvassers, who is now engaged before Judge MCCUNN, in the Superior Court.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, HIRAM HOFFMAN, convicted of stealing two valuable rifles, was sent to Sing Sing for five years. JAMES JOHNSON pleaded guilty to highway robbery and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. JOHN MOORE, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Admission to the Bar.

The examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term of the Supreme Court, have now rendered their report as follows: Thirty-one applicants presented themselves and were examined. We were very much impressed with the utter incompetency of a large portion of those applying, and we entertain no doubt of the propriety of our rejection of those whose names we do not present for admission. The examination is necessarily of a somewhat unsatisfactory character; but that we do no injustice to those whom we reject, we feel assured. We report for admission the following: Albin A. Adams, Richard A. Parker, James Dunne, Alvis Follar, Stephen Gilman, Montigue L. Marks, Joseph F. Mosher, Charles F. McLean, Edmund H. Smith, John Todhunter.

(Signed.) John E. Parsons, M. DaCosta and Benjamin A. Willis, Examiners.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The first sales of the week took place at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 22, as follows: WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. JACKSON, Esq., referee, sold the premises No. 23 East Seventy-eighth-street, embracing a small three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, the latter 12.6 by 102.2, located on the north side of the street, 362.6 feet east of Fourth-avenue. The property was purchased by HAMILTON ODELL for $3,700. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, also under a Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., Esq., referee, disposed of a lot, 25 by 90, situated on the east side of Fourth-avenue, 76.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, with a three-story frame house thereon, for $4,425; purchaser, JOHN H. WHITE. In addition to these sales, and aside from real estate, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. conducted an important stock auction, at which the following securities were disposed of at the per centage prices noted:

Thirty-two shares Continental Insurance Company, carries privilege of subscribing to the new stock at par, par value $100 each, sold at 130 per cent.; 400 shares New-York Warehouse and Security Company, par $100 each, 110¾ to 111; $4,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each, 12; $1,500 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, $500 each, 11; 20 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, 179; 53 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 170; $2,250 Metropolitan Gas-light scrip stock 124½, and $72,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. new bonds, interest April and October, hypothecated, 23¾ to 24¾.

The Brooklyn real estate offered at auction, yesterday, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at a legal sale, comprising a house and seven lots on President-street, between Bond and Hoyt streets, together with two lots on Bond-street, was not sold, but the sale was adjourned until Jan. 17, when it will take place at the sales-rooms of WALTERS, THOMAS & Co., No. 301 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The proposed sale at Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of a residence, with two acres of ground, located on the corner of Broadway and Bowne avenue, was not attended with success, as the bids received for the property, being far below its real value, it was withdrawn. The sale of a farm of 105 acres, at New-Providence, N. J., announced for yesterday by A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, did not take place as expected, but was postponed to a day to be hereafter named. To-day, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. advertise to sell at auction a number of Harlem lots, in the vicinity of Morningside Park, while at a legal sale, JAMES M. MILLER, at the same place, will offer property on Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans, Sands & Garrettson.

3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot No. 23 East 78th-st., n. s., 362.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 12.6x102.2 .... $3,700

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story frame house and lot, e. s. 4th-av., 76.3 ft. s. of 119th-st., lot 25x90 .... $4,425

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.—A first-class, handsomely finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone full size house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy.
ALSO,
On 46th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class beautifully-finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, having every modern improvement; house is full width and extra deep; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 34 Laight-st., being about 28 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

BOWERY.—SEVERAL PIECES ON WEST side for sale; also, Greene-st. property; also, a fine private stable on West 22d-st., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement, 20x60x100; first-class order. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 58 Liberty-st.

$35,000 FOR ONE OF THE BEST houses in New-York; four-story, brown-stone; 25 feet front; finished in black-walnut from basement to top; good location.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FULL-SIZED brown-stone houses, on 46th-st. and 23d-st.; easy terms. Also, other houses in good location.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE AND LOT IN CLINTON-PLACE for sale, or will exchange for up-town brown-stone house. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 8th and 9th avs.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 225, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J., containing 130 acres, with elegant and substantial mansion and out-buildings, on principal highway; fine views; land under high cultivation; buildings cost nearly the price asked for the entire property; special reasons for an immediate sale.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty midway between New-York and Philadelphia, six acres of land, two tenements, and large mill, 50x30, with forty-horse power engine, on canal and railroad, with wharf and siding; extra facilities for manufacturing purposes. Apply to H. L. B. VAN DYCK, office of Camden and Amboy Railroad, Pier No. 1 North River.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR one and a half years, a first-class four-story high stoop full size brown-stone house, in East 10th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel; rent reasonable to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV. near 30th-st.—A handsome, four-story high-stoop brown stone house; full size; furnished in the most gorgeous style; will be rented to a first-class tenant for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS. No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park. $15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet one or five years, in No. 3 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 28 2d-av.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.
One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and assisting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 13th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.
A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 85 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

A GENTEEL, RESPECTABLE BUSINESS for ladies, learned in one hour, by which a lady can make $2,000 a year. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 159 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.
Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.
These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.
INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THEO. M. TUTHIEL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.
Send for circular. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
Assets, $2,028,343 60; surplus, $201,622 96.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 139 East 22d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO OR THREE BOYS can be boarded, and will receive especial care, and training, at the Classical School and Kindergarten, No. 1,050 Myrtle-av., corner of Lewis-av., Brooklyn. Term commences the day on which the pupil enters.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 13, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 13, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,270 Broadway, near 33d-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. B. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES TO MAKE AN ENgagement with a private school; teaches music, Latin, and the higher English branches; highest references. Address L. E. L., Box No. 145 Times Office.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN EUrope and America wishes additional pupils. Classics, modern languages, &c. Address BEDE, Box No. 138 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. CHARMER, THE CELEBRATED disease charmer, No. 106 Forsyth-st., New-York, has discovered a liquidized spirit of health, which restores to perfect health—removing the cause of every disease human flesh is heir to, when used by the doctor, in connection with another healing element discovered by himself when exposed to the influence of the electric healer. Never has failed
IN A SINGLE INSTANCE.
Come, sufferers. Fees are moderate, and health sure. All suffering, with disease are invited to the doctor's
FREE LECTURES
EVERY THURSDAY AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

TO ALL DEAF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.—Our Patellas or instruments for the relief of deafness surpass all others ever offered to the public. They convey sound to the ear without trumpets or tubes. They are just the thing so long wanted. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Patents applied for in the United States and Great Britain. E. G. HYDE & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PERSONAL.

MISS CAROLINE LICHTENSTEINE desires to find the whereabouts of her brother MEIRER, to whom she has written two letters. Her present residence is at No. 100 Allen-st., where she will be glad to meet her brother.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
SOUTHERN VOICES.
POEMS.
By W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.,
Author of "Our Children in Heaven," "The Other Life," "The Sexes," &c.
12mo. Extra cloth, gilt top, $1 50.
A work of unusual merit. The sprightliness and delicacy of its sentiments, and the elegance of its diction, recommend it most strongly to all who possess a taste for true poetry.

THE FUNNY PHILOSOPHERS;
OR,
WAGS AND SWEETHEARTS.
A NOVEL.
BY GEORGE YELLOTT,
Author of "The Maid of Fors," "Paradise of Fools," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.
A very clever and amusing book, marked by a style at once humorous and refined.

WILD IRELAND;
OR,
Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael.
By B. DONBAVAND.
8vo. Paper cover, 25 cents.
An original, sprightly, witty and highly interesting volume, replete with curious information about the scenes and manners of a section of Ireland but little known to tourists.

McPHEETER'S
New and Improved
INTEREST TABLE.
Showing at sight the interest on any amount, from 1 to 360 days, surpassing all other systems in compactness, simplicity and rapidity of calculation.
Long cap 8vo. Cloth, $1.
The present Table far exceeds in compactness, simplicity and rapidity of calculation any system ever before issued. It contains in twelve pages all that is usually comprised in several hundred, correctly showing almost at a glance what in other tables is only to be attained by detailed calculations, with corresponding liability of error.

. For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Have now ready
A CATALOGUE
OF A
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF
STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH BOOKS.
SELECTED IN EUROPE DURING THE PAST SUMMER EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.
The greater part of the books are in choice bindings, by Hayday, Riviere, Bedford, Andy Griere, and other artists of eminence, and the illustrated works were specially selected with regard to the condition of the plates.
Sent free by mail on application.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Strauss and Meyer Young in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Registery in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simon Stern, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.—A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, THEODORE C. SPENGLER and CHARLES D. WHITE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,167.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Stromeyer & Co., and of Frederick Stromeyer, Theodore C. Spengler and Charles D. White, members and partners of said firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871.
n23-1aw3wTh* MATTHEW BUNKER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK T. SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mark T. Seymour, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1871.
n9-1aw3w-Th* S. T. CANNON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD A. THOMAS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:
100 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,000 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
5,000 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
5,000 pounds Lard, "Leaf."
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
500 barrels Flour.
100 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, "P. M."
5,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
20,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
5,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
20,000 pounds Sugar, Yellow, equal to Stuart's "C."
5,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
5,000 gallons Vinegar.
5,000 pounds Candles, Ada.
20,000 pounds Soap.
10,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.
The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.
WM. W. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

R. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY R. NICHOLS, AUCtioneer, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, at 1½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence, No. 28 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Velvet Brussels carpets, rose-wood 7½ octave piano-forte, rich parlor suites in satin, brocatel and reps, mirrors, tables, bronzes, paintings, vases, clocks, curtains, etageres, Turkish chairs, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, buffet, extension table, glass, china, silver-ware, &c. Sale positive.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOM—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a choice and elegant Private Library, comprising scarce poetry, drama, biography, fiction, many fine illustrated works in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Wednesday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
90 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.
560 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.
150 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes, landing.

AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MARTENS & CO., auctioneers, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the residence No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 11 o'clock, parlor suites, piano, paintings, book-case, chamber and dining furniture.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 81 6TH-AV., CAST-off clothing can be disposed of at the highest price. For dresses, $3 to $60; coats, $2 to $20; pants, $1 to $5; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general house-work in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, understanding girl, to do cooking or general house-work; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; an economical and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 117 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant nurse, a situation to take care of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up on a bottle and do plain sewing; the best City reference from the family she lived with thirteen years. Call at No. 475 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and capable of waiting on young ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 12 West 49th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting and fine work in the best manner; or chamber-work and fine washing; City or country; good City testimonials. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,227 Broadway, between 30th and 37th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation as light chamber-work and take care of children; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general house-work or chamber-work; (not waiting;) would assist at washing and ironing in a small private family. Inquire at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as good cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 334 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as nurse; understands the care of young children; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 22d-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman with two years' reference, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or will assist with chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress, and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent City references. Call at or address No. 253 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the butcher's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family, if required; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 305 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all sorts of cooking; has no objection to going to the country; best of City reference; no one need apply but private people. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at No. 37 Hubert-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough chambermaid, waitress or parlor-maid, or to do chamber-work and sewing; very respectable; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 365 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, good baker; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, and soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENeral house-work in a small private family; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do cooking in a private family; lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 East 35th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress or as parlor-maid and to do sewing; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 154 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a reliable, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant. For particulars apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or take care of growing children. Call or address No. 27 East 37th-st., present employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 403 7th-av., between 33d and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable references as to capability. Apply at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow, a situation as nurse; has many years' experience in the care of children. Call at No. 324 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to take charge of a growing child and to do sewing; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 306 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson a situation as nurse for an infant or an invalid. Can be seen at No. 224 5th-av., where she has lived many years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl; has no objection to do either up or down-stairs work. Call for two days at No. 312 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESS-maker who understands her business thoroughly; would take engagements in families. Address No. 51 Lexington-av.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or Country employers. No. 731 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—BY A VERY NICE GERMAN person a situation as lady's maid in a private family; understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call at her present employer's, No. 1 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; will assist with washing; excellent references. Apply at No. 147 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; City references. Apply at No. 232 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid, speaking good English; cuts, fits, makes dresses, and bonnets and hats; dresses hair well. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, A situation; is competent to fill the place of a manwaiter; is neat and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION.
FIRST-CLASS HELP. All well recommended.
Oldest Agency in New-York. Established twenty-three years.
No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; has no objection to general house-work; has good City reference. Apply at No. 409 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman maid; speaks French; good references; understands her duties perfectly as maid. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 156 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a thoroughly competent young girl. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 330 Madison-av.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY washing, ironing or house cleaning. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.-place, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 202 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 463 6th-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do sewing. Call at No. 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; will assist with the washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; GOOD City references. Call at No. 341 East 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nursery governess to teach French to either grown children or infants; can make herself very useful to any lady requiring her services in housekeeping or repairing and making children's clothing. Can be seen with reference at No. [illegible] [illegible]

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability, having had her own house for a number of years, desires a position as house-keeper in a first-class hotel or other first-class establishment; she is exceedingly active and intelligent; speaks French and German; refers to business men of standing, and is both responsible and reliable. Address A. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman, to do the work of a small private family, where she can have her little boy, five years old; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen this week at her own rooms, No. 517 6th-av., near 46th-st. Ring second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH house-maid, a situation; has excellent reference; is a good chamber-maid; will make herself useful any other way which may be required. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and do plain sewing; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 301 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as laundress, or as chamber-maid and laundress; understands fine washing and ironing thoroughly; good references. Can be seen at No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH laundress; can do all kinds of laces, curtains, plaiting and fluting; would prefer to do sewing or chamber-work, with fine washing; is a good seamstress. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish nurse, middle-aged, for grown children; is a pretty good seamstress; has excellent references; is a Protestant; will take care of an elderly lady. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and assist with grown children, or do plain sewing; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING young girl, a situation as waiter-girl or chamber-maid, or to take care of grown children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent references. Call at No. 305 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children; an excellent operator; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 441 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has excellent reference. Call at No. 33 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotch girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call in the fancy store, No. 283 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion; is thoroughly competent; can flute, polish, puff, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; no objection to a private boarding-house; excellent reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands meats, soups, and baking; excellent City reference from last place. Apply at No. 104 East 41st-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good references. Apply at 140 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call this week at No. 6 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored waitress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 1,271 Broadway, near 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; unexceptionable references; understands fluting and polishing; linens and fineries done up in superior style. Call or address Mrs. BACHOM, No. 200 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; does up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 34th-st., rear house, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COOK, a situation; makes all kinds of soups, brown gravies, desserts, bread, cake, biscuit, game, meats, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 149 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; understands her duties perfectly; best City references. Apply at No. 164 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; City or country; best references. Apply for two days at No. 604 West 39th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do general house-work in a small private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 226 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly competent; excellent reference. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; unexceptionable references from last employer. Apply at No. 460 5th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 284 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook in a private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at the corner of 15th-st. and 3d-av., in the corset store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; has three years of the very best recommendation. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in some respectable family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-maid and assisting nurse; City references. Call at No. 28 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 234 East 28th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work or general house-work in a small private family. Apply at No. 241 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting and plain sewing. Apply at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOrough good cook; excellent references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 309 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD steady girl in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call or address No. 207 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; an excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 233 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN meats and pastries a situation, or would go out evenings to cook dinners; best of City reference. Apply at No. 406 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; understands English and American cooking; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 431 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 331 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; cooking only. Apply at No. 53 Oak-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, excellent washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City references. Call at 344 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to do housework in a private family; City references. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; is a competent hair-dresser and operator. Call at No. 391 6th-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as experienced cook. Call for two days, at No. 214 West 18th-st., (8 White-place.)

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as professed cook in City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!
You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants,
AT WALKER'S OFFICE,
No. 329 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker's maid by a highly-recommended seamstress; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid; is willing to make herself useful in a family; three years' reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 222 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a private family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; is a good laundress; will do them neatly and with care. Call at No. 507 East 16th-st., top floor, or will go by the day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do chamber-work and take care of children in a private family; best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived twelve years. Apply at No. 539 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no objection to the country with City conveniences; best City references. Can be seen until suited at 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and desserts; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 316 West 27th-st., second floor, front-room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations together in a private family to do cooking and washing, or sewing and chamber-work; good references; no objection to the country. Address No. 239 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is an excellent laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 119 East 33d-st.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable widow lady to take care of an invalid, or young children; best City reference. Call or address No. 227 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl, lately landed, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 239 West 27th-st., top floor, front.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED couple, (German;) the man as coachman; understands the care of horses and fine harness; is a useful man; can milk; the wife as cook; is a good baker; City or country; good reference as to character and sobriety. Address JOHN SCHMIDT, Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as footman and waiter in a private family; willing and obliging, and thoroughly competent in either capacity; unexceptionable reference. Address F. H., Box No. 95 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-KEEPing, wishes a situation for her coachman or porter; is a Protestant, and a good and careful driver; no objection to the country; would make himself generally useful. For further particulars, call at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 78 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (single,) a situation as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has several years' City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at 365 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; is good milker; will be found willing and obliging; the best City references. Address J., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; single man of long experience; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best reference given as to ability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable Protestant man, who can give the best of reference; ten years in last situation; cause of leaving, the family leaving the City. Call or address J. B., No. 73 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; fully understands the care and driving of horses; refers to his last employer. Call or address HENRY, at Samuel Hopkins', No. 347 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S situation by a competent Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; best of reference. Address JOHN, for two days, Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; many years' experience; expert in breaking or training horses to saddle or harness; unexceptionable references. Address L., Box No. 18, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A very respectable colored young single man; he is an excellent waiter, and also a good coachman; will do general inside work; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young man, not long in the country, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent in every capacity as a gentleman's servant; City or country; excellent reference. Call at 41 West 45th-st.

TO PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGERS.—Wanted—By an experienced workman, a situation; has no objection to the country. Address R. D., Box 40 Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-eight years of age, and single, a situation as coachman; first-class City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 274 6th-av.; for J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman who has the best City reference from his late employer of many years. Call or address J. W., No. 27 Union-square, New-York.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN DESIRous of procuring a first-class coachman will call on or address J. R. L., Brewster's, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a boarding-house, or in a private family; has best of reference. Call or address No. 2 26th-st., Clinton-court.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as butler in a private family; speaks French; good references. Apply by letter to 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man as night or day watchman. Address THOMAS, Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single young man; fully understands the care and treatment of horses; can milk; no objections to the country; first-class recommendations from his last place. Call or address, from 10 to 3 P. M., HENRY, at Mr. E. Hopkins', No. 341 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; City or country; best of references. Call or address No. 111 East 23d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEman's nurse; best recommendations given. Call or address CORNELL, at INDRUK, No. 4 Hall-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, FOURteen to eighteen years old, to write short-hand; not less than seventy-five words a minute, and a handsome, long hand. Address A. H. T., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CARPET SALESman; must be young, energetic, ambitious, and with large acquaintance; salary first year moderate; chance, an excellent one for the right man. Apply, with references, to Box No. 35 Post-office.

WANTED—A GROCER'S CLERK, COMPEtent to take charge of a retail store, to whom a liberal salary will be paid; employment immediately. Address, with reference and salary expected, JOHNSON, Station F, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, UNDERSTANDing her business for a private boarding-house in the City; wages $12. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 40 3d-av.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE WOman to cook, wash and iron for three in the family; Welsh, Scotch or English preferred. Apply at 269 6th-av., near 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS cooking and washing by a family without children. Apply at No. 306 East 52d-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH GOOD CITY references (Protestant preferred) as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small, quiet family, at No. 41 West 47th-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, samples free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.
The business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.
Address BUSINESS, Times Office, and give real name and address.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAPER-hanging establishments on Broadway, now doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to WIGGINS & BAKER, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City.

A GRAND CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN easy and well paying photograph gallery; old established. For particulars, address G. H. GERWIN, No. 414 Grand-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE PRINTING business, including steam-engine, presses, type, &c.; established twenty-five years; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, No. 63 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
ROHRENGAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 321 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ANCHOR LINE.

CUNARD LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.

BALTIC LLOYD.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

TURNER BROTHERS,

VERMILYE & CO.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HERCAN.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

FAHYS WATCH.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of these securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 378 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 141 BROADWAY,

AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER,

CORNER 37TH-ST. AND 5D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE of Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 Nassau St.

CORNER of CEDAR St.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS.

HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO AND

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE

HORSE BLANKETS—FOREST BLANK-

FOR SALE—A SUPERB BAY HORSE,

FINANCIAL.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARE-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS E. EMAD,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED E. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 49 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

DEALER AND BROKER

in stocks and bonds of every description,

NO. 49 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

During the past five years the amount of freight carried over the line has more than doubled. The amount carried during the year ending May 31, 1871, having been.....1,105,976 tons,
and during the year ending May 31, 1866, 552,601 tons.
Increase.....553,375 tons.

The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years.

During this period the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and our present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of cars and motive power or build a branch road and equip it at Jackson, and also to delay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is indispensable.

The vast amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to remedy this difficulty, it became absolutely necessary that for the entire track steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be the economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Consequently contracts have been made for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and to provide means for the payment of improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with proper economy the present and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the capital stock, and offer the same for sale, *pro rata* to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, inst., in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by each shareholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871; one-third, Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.

Stockholders will be entitled to one new share.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of December next, whether or not they will take the number of shares to which they are, respectively, entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by that day will be at the disposal of the Directors. Stockholders registered at New-York are requested to make notification and payment to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place.

Notices received from foreign shareholders by the 20th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.

The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend. JAMES F. JOY, President.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

$30,000 Coupon Bonds on improved real estate in Indianapolis, Ind., worth three times the amount; bearing ten per cent. interest semi-annually in New-York. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,

No. 21 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company will be held at No. 211 Mercer-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer-books will be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened on the 5th day of December next.

J. W. SOUTON, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned, Trustee of $110,000 of the eighth mortgage bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.

No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Universal Ship Ventilator, Alarm and Bilge Pump Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of Alfred G. Beach, No. 178 Broadway, in the City of New-York on the 4th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other important business. A full attendance is requested. Dated Nov. 23, 1871.

P. D. RODDEY, President.

WM. F. J. THEES, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 61 Wall-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.—F. R. MATTISON can find a purchaser for his stock by sending his address to care of Box No. 218 Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON AS MIGNON.

SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 24, AT 8, GRAND PERFORMANCE OF MIGNON (second time.)

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as.....MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL as.....PHILINE
Mlle. ETE. BONCONI as.....FIDELLA
Signor CAMPANINI as.....LAERTES
Signor COLETTI as.....WILHELM
Signor BRIGNOLI as.....FREDERIC
Signor MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor

SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 12½, doors open at 12:30, GRAND MATINEE OF MIGNON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.—FAUST, in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and suite. For this performance the regular subscription tickets are not available.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28, sixteenth subscription night. MIGNON. Seats at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 714 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand gala opera night by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8.

In honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke Alexis and suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch, and accepted. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8. The sale of Horses will commence on Friday next, Nov. 24, at the box-office of the Academy (only) at 9 A. M. Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription. TUESDAY, Nov. 28, fifteenth subscription night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.—MIGNON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Who will appear

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½, in his new and original character of SOLON SHINGLE.

Also, as JOSHUA BUTTERFLY, in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!

The great drama of the times.

TWELFTH WEEK.

Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.

Thirteenth Matinee of DIVORCE, Saturday next. SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. SOTHERN

in Tom Taylor's comedy of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.

PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 30.

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM.....PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP.....MANAGER

27-AV. AND 6D-ST.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz., 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Children to reserved chairs, 15 cents extra.

Open every day and evening from 8 in the morning until 10 at night.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

CROWDED HOUSES DAY AND NIGHT

ATTESTED by from 15,000 to 20,000 daily. Largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen since the deluge.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES 100,000, among which a full section of the GIANT TREE OF CALIFORNIA, 240 feet high, 30 feet circumference, and 1,000 years old.

A five hundred wild animals, birds and beasts, including monsters; sea lions, and a family of Arctic seals. Lost in mammoth water-tanks and seen every day but at the 6d performance. Feeding at 4 P. M.

To the above ever-changing attractions is also added, free of extra charge,

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

FIFTY of the best performers in the world.

SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN ON EARTH.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES commence at 2 and 8.

Every feature absolutely chaste, refined and unobjectionable.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,

of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at 676 Broadway.

LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,

No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago. Exhibition 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. SCHLAD, Secretary.

LADIES' FAIR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN LAW INSTITUTE, commencing on Nov. 21, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st. All articles sold at moderate prices. No chances or anything of the kind allowed.

PHILHARMONIC.—WANTED TWO REServed seats for concerts and rehearsals; a liberal price will be paid. Address MUSIC, Box No. 246 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family or gentleman and wife into his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished with piano, &c.; communion of parlors, dining-room, also second floor front room; upstairs if required; private table; no other boarders; terms $100 per week.

FIFTH-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODAtions, with private table, on moderate terms, to one or two families making permanent arrangements, in desirable private house, No. 45 58th-av.; references exchanged.

A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD. FIVE minutes from Metropolitan Hotel; large, furnished room for one or two gentlemen; rent moderate to unexceptionable party. No. 4 Varick-place.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board; only a few select boarders taken; highest references given. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. Second floor front parlor and bedroom; table and accommodation strictly first-class. Apply at Everett Library, No. 188 6th-av.

NO. 326 WEST 23D-ST.—A VERY NICE back parlor, with good board; will let to gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; references given and required.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University, an entire floor, consisting of six large rooms, with bath, private table if desired, on very moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 146 WEST 16TH-ST.—ROOMS TO rent to two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; bath; all conveniences; good neighborhood, near 6th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—RICHLY and newly-furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentleman and wives, with or without board; location first-class; references required.

NO. 109 EAST 15TH-ST.—WITH BOARD in private family, five large and commodious bedrooms; closets, hot and cold water; suitable for a small family; references.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with board, in a private family; pleasant location, at No. 151 26d-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms on second floor, may be had with board at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262, WEST.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board; location first-class; references.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-story, with bath and ample closet, to rent, with private table. Apply at No. 2 West 27th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 397.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let with private table. Reference required.

NO. 29 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board (suitable for families or single gentlemen); references exchanged.

NO. 49 WEST 21ST-ST.—A PLEASANT room with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a small family.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with first-class board suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 30TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT No. 10 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

WANTED—A SMALL BEDROOM, WITH or without board, in the neighborhood of 20th-st. and 8th-av. Address Q. T., No. 98 Fourth-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse, between 14th and 24th streets, East; where there are no other boarders preferred; terms must be moderate; reference given and required. Address Box 276 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD, WITH use of parlor, in a private family, or small boarding-house, above 14th-st.; references given and required. Address M. C. F., Box No. 146 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 5 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ROSEDALE EVERY EVENING.

It is respectfully announced that

STANDING ROOM ONLY

at pieasant occasions will be the case, we regret every evening, that those requiring seats, will find it much to their advantage to HAVE

EARLY APPLICATION.

The play is really more attractive than on its first production, and for the accommodation of the public the box-book will be opened

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. F. T. BENGOUGH, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. C. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSINA VOKES, Miss JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

IN THE CAST.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss FLEMING MORDAUNT.

Performance begins at 8 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner of 26th-st. and Broadway.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE IMMENSE AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF ARTHUR LONSDALE'S COMEDY COMPANY, THE PET OF THE PUBLIC,

AND NEW CLASSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA, BACCHUS, BACCHUS!

ANNIE LONSDALE IN BOTH PIECES.

Supported by a full and powerful company. See bills of the day. Seats secured three days in advance.

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R. W. BUTLER.....Manager.

The Success of the Season.

Mlle. BONFANTI and BEAUTIFUL BALLET.

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THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN.

Mlle. GERALDINE and GEO. LEOPOLD.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.

PROGRAMME CHANGED NIGHTLY.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIKEN'S OPERA HOUSE.

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LAST NIGHTS OF

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

LE FONTINES SOUPER,

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GLOBE THEATRE.—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

SAPPHO, THE FAIRY STAR.

"The genius of the age."—*London Times.*

In Scougle's burlesque, PRINCE AMABEL.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF

THE NEW TROUPE OF ARTISTS.

A PERFECT PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.

Beautiful Acts and Superb Feats of Horsemanship by Lew Watson, La Jeune Bart, Chas. Reed.

Diverting Performances by the Joe Brothers, Almonte and Seal. The surprising Athletes in their exciting contests daily.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

STEINWAY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,

AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE,

MME. PATEY,

MR. LEWIS B. CUMMINGS,

MR. J. G. PATEY,

AND

SIG. SANTLEY,

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music store, No. 181 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

TERMS.

HON. CARL SCHURZ

ON

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

AT

COOPER UNION,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Ditsons, No. 711 Broadway, and at the Library.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, by HENRY MORTON,

President of Stevens Institute, on

THE NATURE AND SOURCES OF LIGHT,

commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

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NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Musical Education.

ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING. APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 620 BROADWAY, near 18TH-ST., over music-store. The branch at No. 37 East 17th-st. (now known as The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH,

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from Mott Haven depot, and 42d-st. 8.00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and 6h. Albans.

10.30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M. Northern and Western Express.

3.30 P. M. Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5.00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Ogdensburgh.

8.00 P. M. Pacific Express with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 5 P. M.

11.59 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st. will leave as follows:

CHAS. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York.

8.30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Sailspout and Fire Place.

10.00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

2.30 P. M. Express for Babylon, by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.

4.30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5.30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

8.30 P. M. Accommodation for Morris.

The 8.30 and 10.00 A. M. and the 2.30 and 5.30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

2.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5.30 P. M. Northport way train.

All trains connect at Hunter's Point for Hunterstown, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of which (weather permitting) will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad routes West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dean's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 7 Courtlandt-st., and baggage checked through to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.

Monday, 20th.....3.30 P. M. Wednesday, 22d.....7.00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th.....3.30 P. M. Friday, 24th.....2.00 P. M.
Monday, 27th.....3.30 P. M. Monday, 27th.....7.00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.....3.30 P. M. Tuesday, 28th.....7.00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.....3.30 P. M. Thursday, 30th.....7.00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2.....3.30 P. M. Saturday, Dec. 2.....7.00 A. M.
Monday, Dec. 4.....11.00 A. M. Monday, Dec. 4.....8.00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., from 10 cents; on alternate days, steamers VAN DERBILT and CONNECTICUT, returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 6 P. M. Fare, 75 cents.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS EAST.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Freight received until 4 P. M. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID new sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 3 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with Naugatuck Railroad, Shore Line Railroad, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, and Air-Line Railroad.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY WHICH THE owner can have by applying to GEORGE L. PUTNAM, credit department, A. T. Stewart's & Co.'s, Broadway and Chambers-st., between the hours of 8½ and 6 P. M.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND LADIES' Hats this day at reduced prices. Furs, Mink, Sable, Oranes, Boas, Fancy Novelties, &c., at reduced prices at FOUNTAIN'S India store, Broadway, cor. 18th-st., opposite Wallack's.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ONLY FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES OF

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN,

by those famous artists,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

In their great original characters,

BOB BRIERLY and EMILY ST. EVREMOND,

supported by the great cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.—The management devote to a

FAREWELL BENEFIT

TO MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Only Tickets of Leave Man matinée, SATURDAY, MONDAY, Nov. 27, will positively be produced.

W. G. De Leon's new drama called

PARIS; OR DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT AND FAREWELL

BENEFIT OF

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE!

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

This occasion will positively be that of the LAST APPEARANCE of the FLORENCES, save in Saturday's matinee and evening performances, and is made special by the management in grateful recognition of the generous success that has attended MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE'S professional engagement at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Seats should be secured in advance as the demand will certainly be very heavy.

REMEMBER, FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock,

EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT

BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR'S.

NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS.

HERR CARL BERGMANN.....Musical Director

MR. L. LOVENBERG.....Leader

Assisted by the following artists:

Miss CARRIE KENZ, Soprano.

Mlle. CASTELLAN, Violoncello.

Mlle. DE FEU, Violoncello, and

MR. J. LEVY, the celebrated Cornet Soloist.

Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

Seats secured at No. 701 Broadway; Ryle ticket office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the hall office.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

CORA, G. L. FOX'S

CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

presented EVERY EVENING and Wednesday Matinée and SATURDAY, with a full corps of Ravens and Fox.

The celebrated MARTENZ FAMILY—Miss MARTENZ, Miss MARTENZ and Mlle. GRETCH in their wonderful gymnastic Les Tyroliens Renaissance and La Danse des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARINITA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,

THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,

YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE NEPTUNE,

and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE OF MISS SUSAN DENIN and MR. J. S. STUDLEY.

THIS EVENING AT 8, and TO-MORROW AT 2 P. M., Production of the new drama

BLACK SHEEP.

BLACK SHEEP.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.

Mr. Lester's admirable Grasp of Character.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2 P. M. WITH A SUPERIOR CAST.

DAN BRYANT'S, 539-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY

with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8.

GRAND CONCERT

By COL. J. FISK, JR.'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND, consisting of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, assisted by Signor CAMPANINI, who will take part in the performance of EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR THIS CONCERT, DURING WHICH he will take part in the performance of EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR THIS CONCERT, DURING WHICH he will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 61 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

First-class new PIANO, fully warranted, very low for cash.

Has been rented three months.

PIANO-WAREROOMS, 24 Union-square.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate; thorough system guaranteed. Apply at No. 113 West 23d-st., between 6th and Lexington-avs., White Cottage.

DANCING.

A. BOSWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

Will meet at No. 312 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 28 6TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TERPSICHORE ACADEMY OF DANCING.—TEMPLE HALL, No. 720 6th-av. Respectfully invited. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR C

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Missing Return of the Fifteenth Ward Found.

The county canvassers met yesterday afternoon, when it was found that the returns from First, Second, Third and Fifth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward, the Ninth District of the Sixteenth, and the Sixth District of the Seventeenth Ward, which had been sent out for correction, were not yet returned.

Mr. Barnard, the clerk, stated that on examining the corrected returns on Tuesday evening he found a sealed envelope, the same as the returns were usually inclosed in, among them. It was addressed to "John L. Murphy, Fourteenth Ward."

Supervisor Dunphy stated that his name was John L. Murphy. The clerk was directed to bring the return in and it was opened.

Superintendent Johnson objected to the reception of the return, claiming that the counting of it would vitiate the election.

Superintendent Hutchins said on the first day the Board sat all the returns were received except from the First District of the Eighteenth Ward.

Supervisor Harman averred on his honor that the envelope was not in the safe when he and the clerk, at a previous meeting of the Board, searched the safe in the County Clerk's office for it. He (Supervisor Harman) understood the whole game. There was fraud committed in this district by which one man got 100 more votes than he was entitled to. They got frightened by the meeting at the Academy of Music, and kept it back to cover their crime, and where this return had been since, nobody knew; and in the meantime it had been "doctored." He claimed that the return never had been before the Board of Canvassers.

Supervisor Stillwell said that, beyond being in an envelope, such as returns usually come in, there was no evidence before the Board that the envelope contained a return.

Supervisor Fletcher could not see in the law anything which bound the Board not to canvass any return which came in after the commencement of the canvass. If the law was meant to read in that way, he claimed, it would be plainly stated and not left to inference.

Supervisor Milne said the only ground which the Board claimed to take in the matter was that the return was irregular and therefore was not admissible.

Supervisor Johnson said it was argued in favor of the canvassing of the return was that by declining to do so 500 or 600 people would be disfranchised. There was a remedy for this, and this was to send the Supervisor who kept the return to Sing Sing for four or five years.

On motion the question was divided, and the motion to open the return was then put and carried.

The motion to proceed to canvass the return was then put.

Supervisor Schenck—I will vote aye on the ground that the Supervisor of the Fourteenth Ward has stated that the return was brought here by him in proper time.

Supervisor Harman—The return was not here, and the Supervisor from the Fourteenth knows it. If he will take an oath that it was here at the proper time, I will vote aye.

The motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Hutchins, Nelson, Kellmyer, Shevlin, Keating, Foley, Howell, Coe, Murphy, Devyr, Fletcher, Schenck, Stillwell.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson, Milne, Newman, Wilkeyson, Wills, Fairchild, Harman, Hall, Hopkins, Martense, Ryder.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the returns from the Fourteenth Ward and adjourned.

Protest from Alderman Cunningham.

Alderman Andrew Cunningham has submitted to the City canvassers the following, protesting against declaring any election in favor of Thomas McPherson as Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward:

To the Board of Canvassers of the City of Brooklyn:

The undersigned, in behalf of the people of the Fifteenth Ward, and in his own behalf as a candidate for the office of Alderman of the said ward, at the election held on the 7th inst., protests against any declaration in favor of Thomas McPherson as Alderman elect of the said ward, for the following reasons:

First—That a large number of non-resident persons were brought into the ward on the night of the 6th of November, from the county buildings, and, under the direction of persons who will be hereafter designated, were taken to one or all of the polling-places of the said ward, and there voted or attempted so to do.

Second—That in the Sixth District ballots offered with the name of the undersigned for Alderman were dropped and others substituted in their place by the inspectors, and that irregularities in making up the returns will be shown, whereby the undersigned lost a large number of votes that should have been credited to him.

Third—That in the Fifth District so many illegal votes were admitted as to nullify the will of the people of said ward, and, if allowed, to deprive the undersigned of the office to which he was elected, and is justly entitled.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully petitions your honorable body that you will withhold any declaration as to who was elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward in this city until the inspectors and poll clerks of the Fifth and Sixth Districts in said ward shall be sworn, examined, and such corrections shall be made in the returns as the evidence adduced may warrant. ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.

Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1871.

An Alleged Repeater Committed for Trial.

John Kenny, who was charged with having led a gang of repeaters on election day, was called up for examination before Justice Welsch, yesterday, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The principal witness against him was Mr. E. J. Whitlock, who testified as follows:

I acted as inspector at the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward; I saw this scoundrel, who called himself James Kenney; my impression is that he did vote at the Fifth District, but I cannot swear positively whether he voted or not; he gave his residence as No. 10 Nassau-street; he resides at No. 25 Nassau-street; after one or two votes a young man gave the same residence, No. 10 Nassau-street, which I knew to be a stable; I administered the oath to the young man, and he hesitated, and the defendant, in the most boisterous manner, urged him to take the oath; I recollect that there were four or five presented themselves as residents at No. 10 Nassau-street, which is a two-story stable; I have examined the poll-list of the First District of the Fourth Ward; those who voted in the Fifth District as hailing from No. 10 Nassau-street also appear to have voted in the First District, and gave their residence as No. 25 Nassau-street; on comparing the two lists I found some difference in the names, for instance, John Kenny, of No. 10 Nassau-street, on the poll-list of the First District, and James Kenney, of No. 25 Nassau-street, on the poll-list of the Fifth District.

The Stolen Poll-List.

The poll-list of the First District of the Sixth Ward, which was stolen from the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, has not yet been returned, and it also appears that the missing poll-list of the same district which was abstracted from the County Clerk's office has not been recovered, though our reporter was informed by an official on Tuesday evening that it had been. The evidence which the poll-list contains is, however, in the hands of the prosecuting authorities, for copies of the missing document are ready to be produced when the occasion requires.

City Mortality.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was 204, of which 4 were from small-pox, 17 scarlatina, 31 consumption, 13 disease of brain, 18 convulsions, 21 pneumonia, 1 hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat. There were 34 deaths more than last week, and 60 more than for the corresponding week last year. There were 2 deaths less from small-pox. Twenty-nine of the increase of 34 deaths is attributed to four diseases: Scarlatina, 17 against 9; consumption, 31 against 20; premature birth, 6 against 5; kidney disease, 6 against 5.

Brief Notes.

Patrick Finigan, residing at No. 33 Stewart-street, had one of his legs broken while at work at Martin's Dock, yesterday.

There was collected through the *Eagle* office for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers the sum of $1,022, the receipt whereof has been acknowledged by Mayor Mason.

Last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of W. H. Weeks' paint factory, No. 252 Plymouth-street, caused, it is supposed, by spontaneous combustion. It was extinguished without much damage.

The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the naval ball in honor of the Grand Duke, at the Navy-yard, have decided that the entertainment shall take place on the night of Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Yesterday afternoon, John Hayes, aged twelve years, employed in Cooper's glue factory, in Brooklyn, E. D., had one of his legs broken by the dummy falling upon him as he was standing under the hatchway.

Last evening, James Connolly, aged fifty-eight years, while passing through Washington-avenue, between Park and Flushing avenues, was struck on the head and severely injured by some unknown person with a heavy weapon.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen have visited the statue, "The West Wind," which is on exhibition at the residence of Demas Barnes, No. 88 First-place, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. It will remain on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

The officers of the Union Ferry Company returned at the last election were: Nathan B. Morse, President; Henry Pierrepont and Chas. E. Bill, Vice-Presidents; Joseph A. Perry, Treasurer and Secretary; Cyrus P. Smith, Managing Director; William Martin, Chief Engineer, and Walter A. Degraw, Cashier.

On Tuesday afternoon an exciting scene was witnessed in the Supreme Court, Judge Gilbert presiding. In the divorce suit of Rufus Bennett against Isabella Bennett, the Court awarded the custody of the child, a boy of six years, to the father, but the little fellow refused to go with his father, but was finally carried out of the room in his father's arms, having become reconciled to the change.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Further Observations Concerning Mr. Nathaniel Sands' Revolutionary Scheme—Profs. Scott and Hunter's Defense of the Project.

The proposed revolutionary changes in the system of our public school studies, as advocated by Nathaniel Sands, continues to engross the attention of all who are interested in educational matters.

One of the teachers said in reply to our reporter's questions yesterday: "Understand me distinctly when I say that I have no doubt of the earnestness and good faith of all who originated these two new plans. But, in the first place, any sudden and complete upheaval of old principles will injure any interest. Neither plan could be sprung upon the schools at once. The regular Committee's plan does away with objectionable features such as the allotment of time for recitations. It gives free scope to the expansion of new theories—that is there is an opportunity to add benefits without obliterating what is already excellent. It improves the course of mathematics, history, and grammar. It improves the system of gradation from class to class. Altogether it is good, although some of its features are as yet untried. Now, Mr. Sands' plan makes a complete chaos of everything. The time for recitations is impracticable. Just think of giving the same space to a recitation in spelling as is allowed to another in history, philosophy and grammar. But the most vital point of all is that certain branches are not taught gradually; for instance, philosophy is crowded into a brief space of months; grammar is not really touched until a higher grade is reached. More than all is the disintegration in the arrangement. Why, it is almost ludicrous in some points—just as the Times represented on Monday. It never—never can work. Never!"

Another said: "Well, Mr. Sands' tinkering of our school system will never do. I think I can show you that at once. A pupil is taught in the lower grades 'suffixes' and 'prefixes,' and text-books are not depended on. In the higher classes grammar is introduced. The lad is suddenly saddled with an immense load that he has not been trained for. He has no reason to give as to whether 'we was' or 'we were,' 'I be' or 'I am' is correct, except that his teacher told him so-and-so in the lecture; there is no rule or book to refer to, because text-books were ignored. In fact, it is like studying geography without book or atlas. How can that be called recitation when nothing is recited? Recite means to recall or say. What mature memory can store up every resource for any emergency? What would our divines, lawyers, Judges, and, in fact, all literary men, do without their libraries and books of reference? Why, the plan is stamped a failure on the very face of it."

Another said: "History and biography, voyages and so forth, are to be reading exercises. Not a mention of poetry or any variety of reading calculated to exercise every faculty! Can you imagine what such a pupil would come to? Why, a plain hum-drum pronouncer of words, an obeyer of pauses, and a time-serving machine. Then look at the arrangement of the course. Everything is displaced. In fact, Mr. Sands has made a pot-pie of fish, flesh and fowl. Crowd natural history or philosophy into the brief space of time as specified, and it merely gives the mind a glamour, not a clear light. It is faulty from beginning to end."

One who has had thirty years' experience said: "The two plans may seem alike, but they are totally dissimilar. Grammar in the one is taught gradually by book and rule; in the other without either, and at one spasmodic leap. Geography seems very much the same, but it is not. Send a scholar out on the world under such instruction!—why you might as well send off a vessel to sea without chart or compass! Consider that the pupils are to be taught in the first and second grades something of the history of Greece and Rome. They read it as an exercise, and they hear the teacher talk about it. But learning by reading and learning by study are vastly different. In fact, the entire plan is unreasonable, and I believe if it could be submitted to a vote of all the teachers in the City School Department today nine-tenths of them would oppose it."

A DEFENSE BY PROFS. SCOTT AND HUNTER.

Profs. Scott and Hunter, who warmly advocate the scheme put forward by Mr. Sands, have asked us to present the following statement, prepared by them, in reply to the charges made in the Times:

Let us see what are the facts. Months ago it seemed to be conceded on all hands that the course of study needed improving. If it had grown up out of the labors of "twenty years," it was not deemed by any means a perfect system. So the Committee on Course of Studies was directed by the Board to report what changes they deemed advisable. Commissioner Gross, the Chairman, invited Mr. Sands to present to the Committee such suggestions as he might be anxious to offer. Mr. Sands then asked and obtained the co-operation of Commissioner Wood. These two gentlemen, in order to bring their views under friendly criticism and discussion, invited us to meet with them. We were called in as "experts." We had long taught in the City schools, and were supposed to be conversant with the wants of the system; and we were assured that any assistance we might be able to render would be presented to the Committee on Studies previous to any report. Meanwhile the Committee on Studies, without waiting for the suggestions of these two Commissioners presented a report to the Board a short time before the Summer vacation. Action was delayed on this report, and then Commissioner Sands, at the request of Commissioner Wood, and without any "nimble movement," asked that the plan which Mr. Wood and himself had prepared should be received by the Board, and ordered to be printed in full on the minutes. The Board voted that this should be done. These two courses of study are now before the Board for consideration. It is charged in the Times that the course recommended by Commissioners Wood and Sands entirely "revolutionizes existing plans." The fact is that there is now no very remarkable difference between the course presented by the Committee on Studies and the plan of Commissioners Wood and Sands. Arithmetic is essentially the same in both. In geography there is little or no dispute. Both courses have introduced geometry in the highest grade, and both have arranged for instruction in elementary science reaching from the lowest grade to the highest. The principal difference, one that is magnified into something very serious, is in grammar and in the numbering of the grades. The statement is made that English grammar is practically ignored in the course presented by the two Commissioners. But it does them very great injustice. There is really more practical instruction arranged for in that grade than in "the course" of the Committee. There is less text-book instruction in the former, for they would gladly leave to maturer years the stupefying definitions and grammatical jargon which so deplorably muddles the minds of very young children. They therefore limit such study to the two higher grades. Again, what "inexplicable paradox" is there Commissioner Wood's seeking to rename the grades, calling the lowest the first. Was there any "inexplicable paradox" in the practice of the Public School Society, which named the lowest class in the Primary Department the first, and the highest in the upper school, the ninth. As to remarks about Norway and Sweden, and other matters, they are so small as to fall beneath notice. If the same course of misrepresentation were pursued toward typographical and "ludicrous blunders" in the report of the Committee, it would be easy to find enough of such employment. As to reading, about which a good deal has been said, an attempt was made in the much abused report to give the students an opportunity of learning something of the histories of Greece and Rome by reading these in the first and second grades. But it was not intended to prevent the use of regular readers in the various grades. The Commissioners proposed to do the same with biography and voyages or travels. What now becomes of the statements, at the close of the long article, from "distinguished teachers" and "educators," from the many who said that the course presented by the two Commissioners was "impracticable and ridiculous" from that sorrow lady who, with emotion of voice and countenance, replied that "I am amazed, and the whole world will be, if our school system is thus revolutionized. Why, it is perfectly absurd." And from the "eminent scholar" who describes it as "one of the most foolish and perilous manœuvres undertaken in regard to public schools." To all this burst of "emotion" and nonsense we firmly reply. If the course objected to is "foolish and perilous," then so is the Committee's. If "revolutionary," then so is the Committee's. If "it twists things out of shape," then so does the Committee's. If it is "impracticable and ridiculous," then so is the Committee's. If it is "perfectly absurd," then so is the Committee's. The truth is, neither course is "absurd," or "impracticable," or "revolutionary." The elements of needed improvement appear to a great extent in both. Commissioner Wood may surely be pardoned if after careful study he prefers his own. In conclusion, it is our duty to say that we neither instigated any changes, nor when asked to co-operate did we seek concealment. We know of no reason that ought to prevent two experienced teachers from giving their views, without fear or favor, on a course of study when invited to do so. We went at the call of Commissioners Wood and Sands, precisely as we complied with the request of Commissioners Gross, Van Voorst and Brennan, at a later day. We hold, as we have always held, that it ought not to be the prerogative of one man to dictate a course of study; and we are permitted to rejoice that very marked improvements in the course recommended by the Committee have grown out of the discussions which the preparation of two plans necessarily involved.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The 1st of December has been fixed for the installation of Gen. Arthur as Collector.

Col. McGivern and Joseph Price, of Hamilton, Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. John M. Stearns, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. H. Lange, of the Russian Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, it was resolved to place Marion-street bell-tower in proper condition.

A Convention of delegates of the North-eastern Saengerbund societies will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms this evening.

The Arion Vocal Society, after the concert at Steinway Hall last evening, gave a *soirée dansante* at its club-house in St. Mark's-place.

The Eighteenth Ward Market, at Sixteenth-street and Avenue C, was reopened for business yesterday morning, after having been closed since June last.

A series of experiments are now being made by the united railway companies of New-Jersey, at Sandy Hook, in order to determine the best means of obtaining greater safety in steam-boilers. Yesterday two boilers were experimented on with satisfactory results.

William L. Pollicy died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received by falling from a scaffold on the 18th inst.

Soloman Bear, of No. 375 Seventh-avenue, fell dead yesterday while crossing Seventh-avenue at Thirtieth-street.

In the case of Johns vs. The City, reported in yesterday's Times, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

To-morrow evening, at the Liberal Club, Dr. Adolph Ott will read a paper on the Influence of Chemistry on Architecture.

Rev. Robt. Collyer, of Chicago, has written a characteristic letter thanking the boys of the Rivington-street Lodging-house for the $16 contributed by them for the Chicago sufferers.

Three large trunks, the property of a Frenchman, were seized, yesterday, by Custom officials, on suspicion of containing smuggled goods.

Hugh Smith and his brother Henry, when last heard from, were at St. Catharines, Canada. Col. Jas. Sweeny is at the Sulphur Springs, in Virginia.

The bail in the two cases brought against Mr. D. W. Ives, a revenue officer, for alleged malicious prosecution, was reduced by Judge Woodruff, yesterday, to $2,000 in each case.

Capt. F. Ruxton, of the British Navy, Capt. Frank Stott, of Hudson, and Dr. A. F. Magruder, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Gen. John D. Baker, of Alabama, Judge C. J. Hillyer, of Washington and Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Alderman James Irving visited the Court-building yesterday, but his case was not called on for trial, Judge Woodruff still being occupied with the telegraph suit.

This evening Senator Schurz will deliver his lecture on "Civil Service Reform," in the great hall of the Cooper Union, before the Mercantile Library Association.

The German Family Protective Association held an anniversary festival at the Harmonie Rooms last evening, followed by a ball, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

Daniel Owens was committed yesterday by Justice Hogan, on a charge of stealing a watch from Solomon Friedman, of No. 79 White-street, while he was looking at the procession.

The Fritz Reuter Verein, an association of Northern Germans, gave an entertainment at its Club-house, No. 82 Stanton-street, last evening, which was followed by a *soirée dansante*.

Mr. John D. Kellogg, assistant clerk in the Finance Department, died, yesterday morning, at his residence in this City, of disease of the heart. Mr. Kellogg was over sixty years of age.

The McAdam will case was before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. One witness was examined who testified that several relatives of the deceased were living in this country. Case still on.

Last evening, Hack No. 608, on being driven through Park-row, got into the excavation now being made by the railroad company, and three gentlemen were thrown out, one of them receiving severe injuries.

In an affray in the liquor saloon No. 111 Third-street, last evening, Michael Devaney, of No. 103½ Cherry-street, was struck on the head with a blunt instrument by some unknown man and was severely wounded.

John Petit was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Bedford, for shooting at Officer Taylor with felonious intent. There was no evidence to sustain a conviction, and the prisoner was discharged.

The German Fat Men's Association, John Dorrenbecker presiding, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening to complete the final arrangements for a prize shooting match, which is to take place today.

James Nash, of No. 214 East Forty-first-street, during an affray in his liquor store, No. 51 West-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was stabbed in the neck and severely wounded by Daniel Ewing.

The Chamber of Commerce has received additional subscriptions for relief of the sufferers of Chicago and the North-west, amounting to $16,701 77, making the total amount received $905,310 67.

Ingersoll Lockwood, late United States Consul to the Kingdom of Hanover, will deliver the second of a course of lectures in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church this evening. The subject will be "Brains, Fine and Superfine."

The unveiling of a group of statuary on Tuesday as the procession passed Broadway took place on the portico of the Equitable Life Insurance Building, and not, as stated in yesterday's Times, at the building of the American Insurance Company.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in reply to a communication from the President of the Typographical Union and the President of the Working Men's Union, has consented to lecture in this City on the 8th of December on the subject of "Labor Reform."

The officers and soldiers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and other friends, have contributed $623 56 to the fund for the benefit of the widow of the late Sergt. Samuel Wyatt, of the Ninth Regiment, who was killed in the riot of the 12th July.

Yesterday Inspector E. K. Mathews applied the hydraulic test to the new boiler of the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*. Mr. Mathews pronounces the boiler perfect in every particular, and able to sustain a much greater pressure than forty pounds. But thirty pounds of steam will be carried, ten pounds less than the Inspector will allow, the Superintendent ordering Mr. Mathews to set the Government safety valve at that pressure.

LONG ISLAND.

Work has been commenced on the Flushing and Newtown Railroad, a branch of the Long Island Railroad.

The Common Council of Long Island City, yesterday, exempted from municipal taxation the bonds issued for city improvements.

Yesterday a communication was made to the Common Council of Long Island City by the Health Officer to the effect that the small-pox was alarmingly increasing in that City. One week ago two cases were reported; yesterday there were seven additional cases.

An important liquor case was decided by County Judge Armstrong on Tuesday. One Killian Stump, a resident of Jamaica, refused to take out a license to sell liquor, and was fined $55. The case was appealed and argued before Judge Armstrong on Tuesday, who affirmed the judgment of the lower Courts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Bathgate yesterday held an inquest at Tremont upon the body of an unknown man who, on Tuesday evening, was struck and fatally injured by the Chatham mail-train.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested by citizens of West Chester with regard to the condition of the bridge recently built over West Chester Creek, at Union Port, and the iron bridge known as Pelham Bridge. The piers of the bridge over West Chester Creek are represented to be giving way, and must of necessity be rebuilt.

STATEN ISLAND.

There was a grand vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Rinsly Methodist Church, Stapleton, last evening.

A course of six lectures was commenced in the Unitarian Church, Clinton-avenue, New Brighton, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. John Weiss, of Boston.

A slight fire occurred in the barn of Thos. Costello, at Clifton, yesterday, caused by the stableman smoking a pipe, a spark from which fell in some loose straw. Loss, $125.

NEW-JERSEY.

The argument before the Supreme Court at Trenton, for a mandamus to compel the Mayor of Newark to sign the contract for paving South Broad-street with wood pavement, has been concluded, and a decision is expected soon.

The scarlet fever is very prevalent in some parts of Jersey City. Near South First and Grove streets the number of cases has been so great that the public school building on South First-street has been closed to prevent the disease from spreading among the school children.

On Tuesday night, the hardware-store of S. E. Tompkins, on Market-street, the drug-store of C. W. Hogan, on Springfield-avenue, and the liquor-store of Adler & Co., adjoining, at Newark, were all entered by burglars. The whole amount stolen was not over $200.

Three men, named McGuinness, Toms and Dumser, engaged in a drunken fight in an Elizabeth horse-car, on Tuesday evening, and on the conductor's interfering Toms drew a knife and attempted to stab him. On the arrival of the car opposite the Police-station the conductor secured the arrest of the three men.

A singular case occurred in the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton, on Tuesday. The case of Gould *versus* the Central Railroad Company came up, and it was found that a number of the judges were holders of the Company's stock. These gentlemen left the bench, and a quorum not being then present, the case was postponed.

A meeting of the heirs of Sir Francis Drake was held in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, at which over 200 persons claiming to have descended from the brother of the great navigator were present. It was resolved that any person claiming heirship could be admitted upon payment of $10 entrance fee. Over 170 persons were entered and paid in their cash for the benefit of the Society.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Capt. John Guest has been detached from command of the *Brooklyn* and placed on waiting orders; Master F. W. Nichols, from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Worcester*. S. Augustus Brown, of North Carolina, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

[Advertisement.]
A.—The storm of last Monday caused very high tides and much inconvenience. At Knox's place, No. 212 Broadway, there's always a high tide—a tide which Knox took years ago at the flood, and which led him on to fortune. The tide of humanity that flows into Knox's after Hats and Furs is tremendous. Reader, take this tide at the flood, and it will lead you to a slap-up Hat, and perhaps a fortune.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 22—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Rev. Geo. A. Meagher, Miss Harth, W. W. Corcoran and servant, Mrs. Moale, W. A. Cox, R. Chambers, H. A. Pickering, E. Musolino, B. Clarke, Jr., T. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Christian, H. A. Richardson, R. B. Mairs, Mrs. Fox, son, and daughter, Conti Enrico Bollini, Olnesto Wigra, Mrs. Estella Gordon, Thos. Steers, Jr., F. N. Gisborne, W. M. Golden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rose, Douglas Dixon, John Matthew, Rev. H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. George West, Mrs. W. P. Olason, Miss Emma Pullman, Mme. Bertinatti, John Cartledge, C. S. Baldwin, Leonard W. Jerome, David Nathan, Rev. L. Parker, David J. Brown, Miss Jerome, Miss Anna Brown, P. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Russell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. A. G. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. David Goldberg, Geo. A. Kittridge, Alexander Todd, J. Frank Gregg, Philip Wick, Walter Wood, James Slesser, J. Carlinat, Wm. J. Davidson, Col. E. Dyer, Jr., W. F. Thompson, J. M. Monsarrat, John McLean, Robert J. Udall, W. L. Shewell, Mrs. J. Wills and child, E. Pelgno, Mrs. Charles Casper, John Heard, Albert Heard, John P. Bayley, G. L. Lorillard and man servant.

Nov. 22—*In steam-ship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Lowber, Mrs. Watts, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Edw. Godsal, Wm. Beach, Mr. Hutchinson and 2 children, Capt. Garston, Wm. Laing, A. Robinson, Ellen Gallagher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:56 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon sets...8:31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...4:41 | Gov. Island..5:30 | Hell Gate...8:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, &c. Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston and Key West, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, Fultz, Philadelphia, J. Hand; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Asia, (Br.,) Nelson, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; British America, (Br.,) Lockhart, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Everhard, (Ger.,) Horstman, Bremen, Chas. Luling & Co.; Templar, Bartlett, Leghorn, Lunt Bros.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos—Tucker & Lightbourne; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Diana, (Br.,) Hansen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; J. M. Wiswell, Glover, Marseilles, James Henry; G. W. Halls, (Br.,) Pettis, Marseilles, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; J. H. Dillingham, Harriman, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton & Sons; Eliza Thomson, Bates, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Olive, (Br.,) Bernholm, Port-au-Prince for orders, R. Murray, Jr.; Branch, (Br.,) Sandford, Lockport, N. S., Peniston and Co.; Surf, Thomson, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova.

Schrs. Helen A. Bowen, Alexander, Demerara, H. W. Loud & Co.; Mary Patten, Cummings, Barbados, &c., R. P. Buck & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Sons; Vincent White, (Br.,) Peterson, Halifax, P. I. Nevins & Sons; W. R. Beebe, Lozier, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Senator, Norton, Boston; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford; K. M. Sawyer, Kelly, Newburyport; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Erato, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Calcutta July 17, and Sand Heads 21st, with mdse. to J. D. Wood. Passed the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 17; had S. E. trades in lat. 24; Sept. 22, very light to the line, crossed in lon. 38 W.; Oct. 15, had light S. E. winds to lat. 26 N.; Nov. 5, lat. 26 30 N., lon. 62 W., had a severe W. S. W. squall, accompanied with torrents of rain, carried away upper foretopsail and some other light canvas; from thence light W. winds up to Nov. 13; afterward light S. E. winds increasing rapidly; barometer, 29.86, then rose to 29.46, wind shifting to W. N. W. and continuing so up to Nov. 18; made Cape May light-ship 4 P. M. Nov. 20; passed Barnegat light 7 P. M. 21st; wind, N. W.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Williams, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence Giles & Co. Took the northern passage, and had moderate winds to the Banks, thence 7 ds. with strong, variable winds. Nov. 14, lat. 42.10 N., lon. 52.20, passed ship Philadelphia, bound East; Nov. 17, lat. 42.40, lon. 61.40, steam-ship Java, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Ironsides, Tabley, Leghorn 86 ds. with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti—vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 15. Took the Southern passage, and had light baffling winds to Bermuda; thence 16 ds. with strong winds from W. around to N. E. Nov. 11, lat. 32.30, lon. 68.30, passed the top of a vessel's house, bottom side up, with a cloth for a flag extending on a piece of moulding as a signal. The house was painted white inside, apparently but a short time in that condition; near by it was a large spar; Nov. 14, lat. 35.25, lon. 71.50, spoke brig Alexander Nickels, hence for Kingston, Jam.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecartin, Cadiz 61 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Took the Southern passage, and had light winds and calms up to Hatteras; has been 6 ds. N. of that point with strong northerly gales. Nov. 10, lat. 35 35, lon. 69 30, spoke brig Frances Jane, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, 36 ds. out.

Bark Horace Scudder, (of Boston,) Gould, Marseilles 74 ds. with mdse. to Marius Caune. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6; experienced strong W. gales throughout the passage; was 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Vonder Heydt, (N. G.,) Ropke, Liverpool 57 ds., with 851 tons coal to Shipley & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; thence 15 ds. with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Caroline, (Sw.,) Scoland, Aberdeen 36 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had strong S. and S. E. winds to Bermuda; thence 21 ds. with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Brig E. R. Gove, Harkness, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds; 19th inst., 10 miles E. of Chincoteague, passed a can buoy, painted black, with a spar through the centre.

Brig John Wesley, (of Baltimore,) Ford, Lisbon Oct. 8, with salt and cork to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Took the northern passage, and had strong N. and W. winds most of the passage; was 7 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Colleen, (Nor.,) Koch, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig A. M. B., (Br.,) Belfountain, Glace Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Brig D. W. Sawyer, Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Koret, Crocker, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Nov. 14, lat. 31 45, lon. 73, in a heavy S. E. gale, lost and split sails, and deck-load of 29 hhds. molasses; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Union, Smith, Corpus Christi 32 ds., with hides to J. H. Brower & Co. Had strong variable gales throughout the passage; carried away rudder-head, head-gear, and sprung main boom; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sophie, Bunker, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine timber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. White, (Br.,) Reynard, St. Johns, N. F., 21 ds., with fish and oil to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mayflower, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 260 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Anchored in Flushing Bay, schr. Viola, Hall, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ships Minnesota and Cuba, for Liverpool; Hatteras, for Norfolk.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Below.

Bark Ottone, (Ital.,) Revello, from Waterford Oct. 6. By pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 20.

A foreign ship, under sail, outside the bar, bound in.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Arr. brigs Cora, from Arecibo; Jacinta, from Mansanilla; Home, from Guantanamo; S. Gilmore, from Pensacola; Milwaukee, from Port Johnson; Mansanillo, from Elizabethport; schr. B. P. King, from Azra.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore; Barks Agnes, from Rio; Idolique, from Leghorn; brigs Maggie Vail, from Port Spain; Concord, from Humacoa; schrs. Jessie Carroll, from Malaga; William Wilson, from St. Jago; Lucy Collins, from the West Indies.

Passed out—Brig Concord, for Rio.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 22.—Arr. schr. R. C. Thomas, from Baltimore.

Cld. schrs. Abbey, Dunn, and Conservative, for Boston, and J. C. Thompson, for Jacksonville; bark Ocean House, for Darien, and ship Mayflower, for Key West.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 22—A. M.—Arr. bark Starlight, Moulle, for Boston; brig J. W. Spencer, do. for do.; schr. C. W. Holt, Wilmington for do.; also arr. whaling schr. Rising Sun, from the western ground for Provincetown, 5 months out; has 75 bbls. sperm-oil; spoke, Nov. 4, lat. 23 46, lon. 65 21, schr. Mary E. Jones, from Shelburn for Jeremie; 11th, lat. 32 10, lon. 72 16, schr. H. M. Simmons, bound N.; also arr. schr. Clara L. Sparks, from the western grounds for Provincetown, 11 months out; has 150 bbls. of sperm-oil and 30 bbls. of whale; also arr. schr. Idaho, Portland for New-York; the Idaho grounded on the Canal Flat in coming in last night, but will probably be got off without damage.

Sld. schr. Mary Farrowt.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The steam-ship Missouri arr. this morning, from New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec, arr. at Londonderry yesterday and reached this port today.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—The steamer Atlantic, Capt. Perry, of the White Star Line, from New-York Nov. 11, arr. at this port today, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 22.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Main, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York Nov. 11, for Bremen, touched at this port today, and proceeded.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 22.—The Allan steam-ship St. Andrew, from Quebec, for Liverpool, touched at this port today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, such as GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH of the BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION of the BLADDER AND URETHRA, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, and RETENTION or INCONTINENCE of URINE, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life.

In affections peculiar to FEMALES, the EXTRACT BUCHU IS UNEQUALED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLING.—This medicine increases the power of DIGESTION, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the BLADDER and INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS, Ulceration of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, RETENTION of Urine, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculus, GRAVEL, Brick-Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding all Nauseous Compounds.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND THOSE CHEAP DECOCTIONS CALLED BUCHU, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price," "larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.* Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY YEARS.

Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
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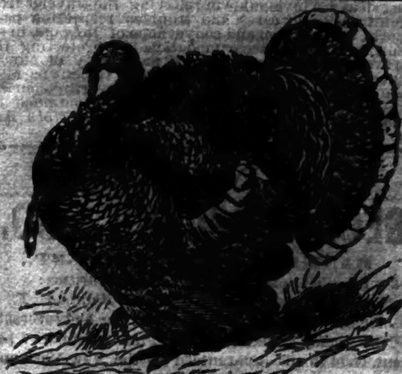

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We make a few selections of contents:
Love is the Whole,
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My Grandmother's Garret,
By Miss M. R. Oakey.
Sister Lockwood's Thanksgiving,
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The Conductor's Story,
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India	Nov. 25	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	Nov. 23	New-York	Havana.
South America	Nov. 23	New-York	Rio.
City of Mexico	Nov. 24	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45, North River, until 1½ P. M....For the Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas and the West Indies, by the *South America*, at 1 P. M. For Havana, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 9 P. M.